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AMERICANIZATION BULLETIN
No. 1

Fundamental Facts for New Citizens

OHIO STATE EDITION

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ISSUED BY
THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
AMERICANIZATION DIVISION

EXTRACTS FROM THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundations on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness.

* * *

We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies of war in peace, friends.

* * *

We, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America, in general Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name, and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare, that these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States; that they are absolved from the allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection between them and the state of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that as free and independent States, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and do all other acts and things which independent States may of right do. And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

SIGNED BY REPRESENTATIVES OF THE
THIRTEEN COLONIES, JULY 4, 1776.

...MERICANIZATI... ...TIN
No. 1

FUNDAMENTAL FACTS FOR NEW CITIZENS

OHIO STATE DIVISION

PREPARED BY

RAYMOND MOLEY, Ph. D.
DIRECTOR OF THE CLEVELAND FOUNDATION

UNDER DIRECTION OF

State Americanization Division:

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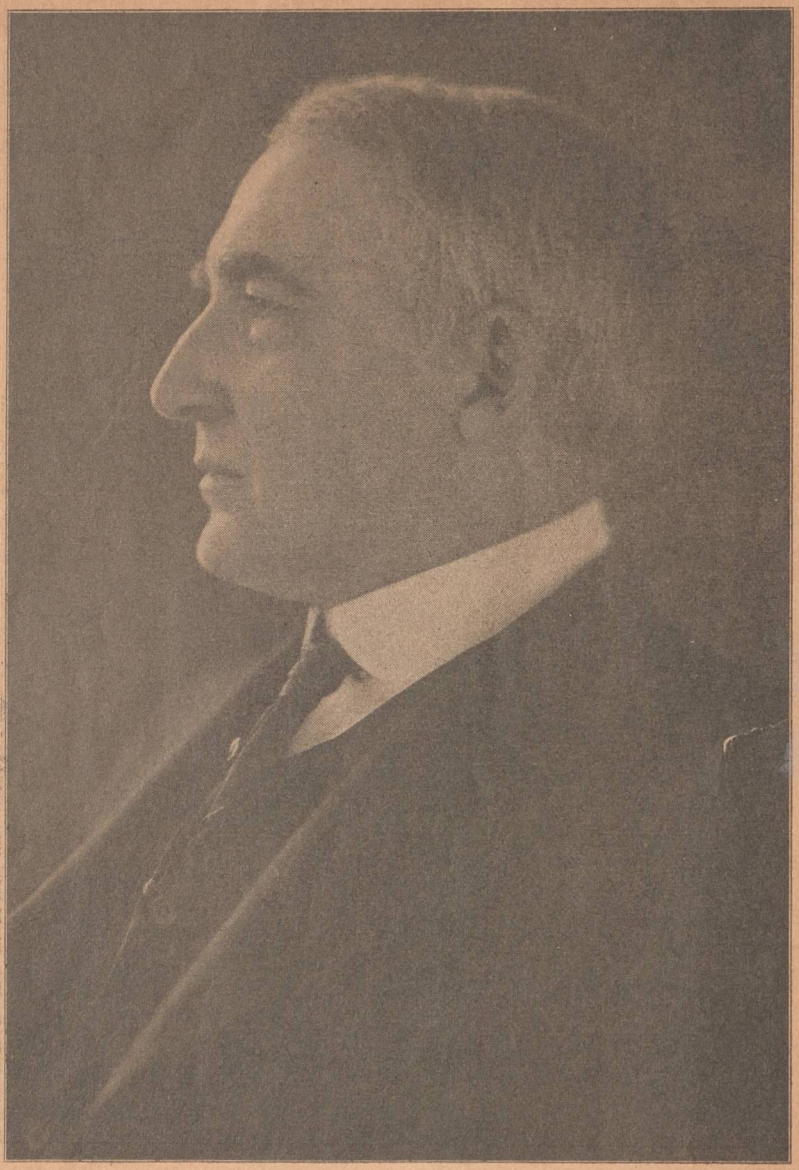
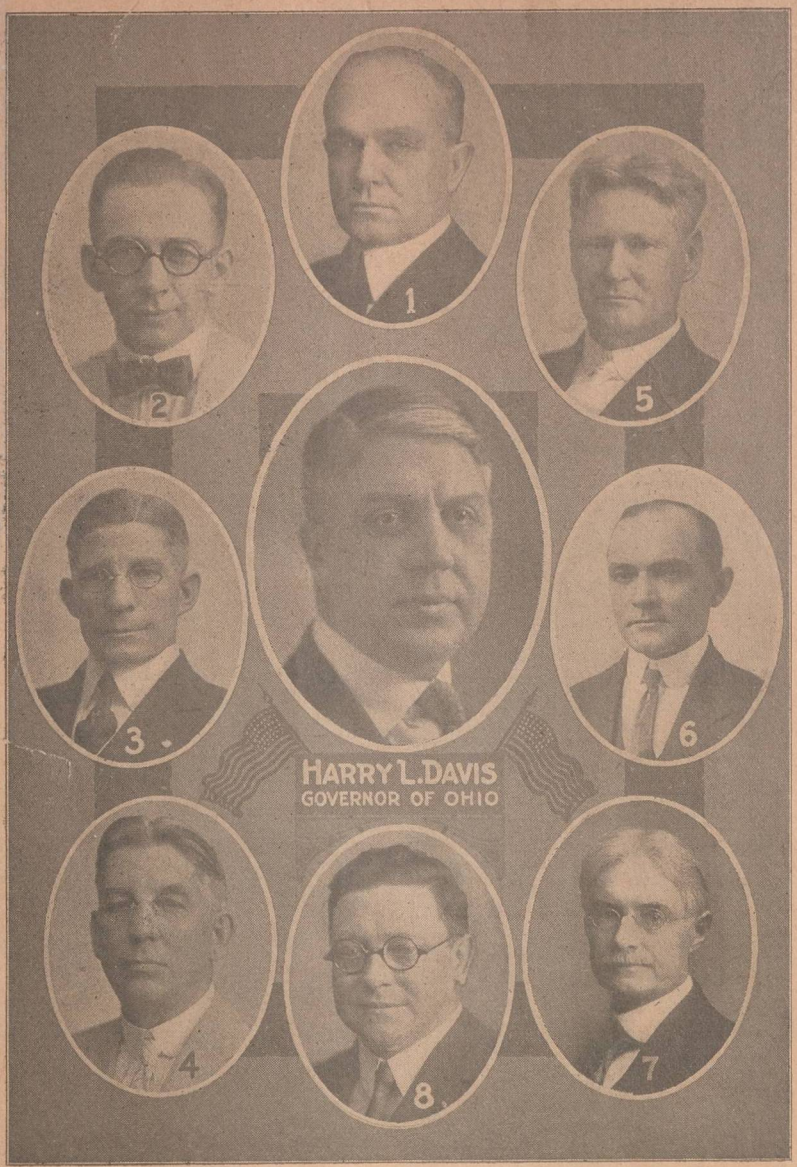


WARREN G. HARDING,
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

GOVERNOR DAVIS AND HIS CABINET



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FOREWORD

This course of study is intended primarily to prepare men and women for the examination for naturalization. It is used most successfully in those classes organized especially for applicants for naturalization who have filed their "petitions" and are awaiting their hearings in court.

It is not intended to constitute a comprehensive course in citizenship. Much of the material which is now used in citizenship instruction concerning the social and economic relations of a citizen has been omitted. But an attempt has been made to include all of the facts which are commonly required by judges and naturalization examiners together with a considerable amount of illustrative material.

The teacher of citizenship needs a thorough knowledge of the law and practice of naturalization. For copies of the naturalization law and other information concerning naturalization he should apply to W. T. Shockley, Naturalization Examiner, Federal Building, Cleveland.

Grateful acknowledgment is hereby made to the Cleveland Trust Co. and State Civil Service Commission for the use of Cuts and the Advisory Committee, consisting of H. Ross Ake, D. J. Boone, Sara Geismar, Geo. W. Holl and Harry L. Vail for their cooperation.

E. C. VERMILLION,
Supervisor of Americanization.

Useful material for supplementing this course will be found in the following books:

Guitteau, — Government and Politics in the United States.
Moley and Cook, — Lessons in Democracy.
Lapp, — Our America.
Beard and Bagley, — History of the American People.
Hughes, — Community Civics.

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CHAPTER ONE

FREE GOVERNMENT

Working Alone

One hundred years ago most Americans lived and worked on farms. There were no railroads and wagon roads were bad. The people traveled very little and had little chance to carry on trade.

For these reasons people made for themselves most of the things they needed. The farmer raised all of the food for his family. He made his own clothing and built his own house. He worked alone; he was independent.

Working Together

But great changes took place. Machines were invented for making cloth better and faster. The steam engine came into use. Railroads and canals were built.

The building of large factories brought workers to the towns. Before long the small towns grew to be great cities.

After these changes people were not so independent as before. They needed each other more than before because in the new factory the work of many men was used in making a single article. Each worker learned to do one thing and to do it well. The other articles he needed were made by other workmen in other factories.

Instead of building his own house a man now hires a house builder. The food he eats is produced by others. Shoes are made in one factory, clothing in another. Workers in one trade must depend on workers in other trades for the things they need. They co-operate.

Working Together is Co-operation

We see this working together or co-operation wherever we look. We co-operate in the home, in the factory, in the church, in societies and in the government. We cannot live without co-operation.

Our Government Depends Upon Co-operation

Many things must be done for the people in great cities and nations. These things people cannot do for themselves. They must be done through co-operation. We have this kind of co-operation in government. The government builds roads, protects people from disease, defends the nation from enemies, cares for the poor and helpless, and supports schools.

In a republic like ours the citizens take part in the government. It is like a great lodge or society. The members of this society are citizens and its rules are laws. The officers are elected by the citizens. If these officers do not satisfy the people, others may be chosen instead. In a free government the citizens rule.

Kinds of Governments

The most common kinds of governments are *monarchies* and *republics*. In a *monarchy* the chief official is a king or some other ruler who usually holds his office through inheritance. Where the ruler is restricted in his power by a constitution it is called a *limited monarchy*. England, Italy and Belgium are governments of this kind.

In a *republic* the voters elect the chief officers who carry on the government according to a constitution. The United States, France and now Germany are republics.

CHAPTER TWO

OUR NATION — THE UNITED STATES

The Size of the United States

The United States is in the middle part of North America. Canada is on the north and Mexico and the Gulf of Mexico are on the south. The Atlantic Ocean is on the east and the Pacific Ocean is on the west. The area of the United States is about three million square miles or four-fifths the area of Europe. One hundred million people live in the United States.

The States

The United States is made up of forty-eight states. The largest state is Texas; the smallest is Rhode Island. New York has the most people. Each state has a capital city. Columbus is the capital of Ohio.

Besides the states, our nation includes Alaska, the Hawaiian Islands, the Philippine Islands, Porto Rico and some other small islands.

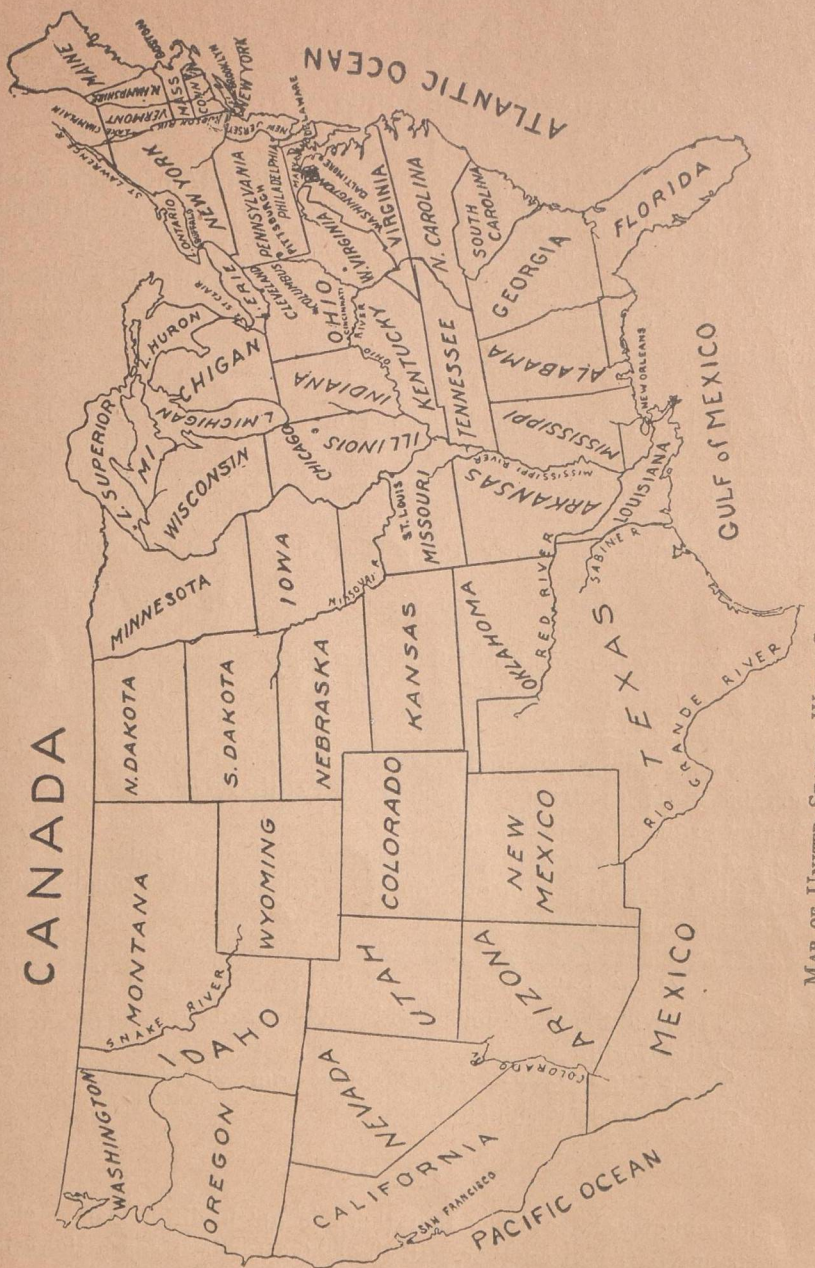
Surface

Our country is made up of five great regions:

1. **The Atlantic Coast Plain:** This is a strip of lowland bordering the Atlantic Ocean.
2. **The Appalachian Mountains:** These are old, worn down mountains in the eastern part of our country; they reach from the State of Maine to the State of Georgia.
3. **The Rocky Mountain Highland:** This highland occupies much of the western half of our country. It is made up of high plateaus and rugged mountain ranges.
4. **The Great Central Lowland:** This includes the Mississippi Valley, the Great Lakes region, and the region around the Gulf of Mexico. It is a thousand miles wide and one of the richest farming regions in the world.
5. **The Pacific Slope:** This includes some rich lowlands in California, Oregon, and Washington.

Climate

Our country is so large that there is much difference in climate between one part and another. In the states farthest south there is no frost and snow. Fruits and plants which need much heat can be raised there. In the states of the northern part the winters are cold but the summers are so warm and long that many of the more hardy crops are raised.



MAP OF UNITED STATES, WITH STATES AND IMPORTANT CITIES

Industries

1. **Farming:** Because of the good climate, the heavy rainfall, and the rich soil, farming is the most important industry in the United States. It is most extensive in the Mississippi Valley, around the Great Lakes, along the Pacific slope, and around the Gulf of Mexico. Cotton, sugar, rice, tobacco, and fruits are the most important crops of the warm southern states. Wheat, corn, vegetables and the more hardy fruits are raised in the states farther north.

2. **Mining:** The mines of the United States are among its most valuable resources. Coal and iron are the most important minerals. Coal is found in many of the eastern and southern states. In the states near Lake Superior great amounts of iron ore and copper are found. In the western mountains gold, silver, lead and copper are mined. Petroleum is found in greatest quantities near the Gulf of Mexico, in parts of West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Ohio and in California.

3. **Lumbering:** Great forests are found in many parts of the United States where men work preparing the timber for useful purposes.

4. **Herding:** In some parts of the West where the rainfall is too light for farming, many cattle and sheep are raised. In the corn-growing regions great numbers of hogs are raised. Meat is one of our chief exports.

5. **Commerce:** Great steamship lines connect the United States with other countries and large cities have grown up on the harbors along our shores. The Great Lakes furnish the greatest inland water route in the world. The canals and the large rivers are also important in shipping. The United States has more railroads than any other nation. More than anything else, the railroads make it possible to have such a large country under one government.

6. **Manufacturing:** From the farms, mines, and forests raw products are carried to the cities where many kinds of manufacturing take place. Ohio is one of the leading manufacturing states of the nation. Among the most important manufactured products of our country are: iron and steel goods, cotton and woolen cloth, packed meats, lumber, flour and meal, leather goods, clothing, and paper.

7. **Fishing:** As compared with our other industries, the value of fishing is not very great. The chief products of this industry are oysters and codfish from the Atlantic Coast, salmon from the Pacific Coast and fresh water fish from the Great Lakes.

CHAPTER THREE

OUR STATE — OHIO

Our state is named after the Ohio River. "Ohio" is an Indian word which means "beautiful river." This river forms the southern boundary of our state. Lake Erie forms a large part of the northern boundary.

Ohio has an area of 41,040 square miles. Its longest measurement from north to south is about 210 miles and from east to west it is 225 miles.

The population of the state is approximately 5,800,000, or one-twentieth of the population of the United States.

Surface

The southeastern half of the state is hilly and rough. This section is part of the foothills or base of the Appalachian Mountains. There are no mountains in Ohio, though some of the hills are very high. The central, western and northern parts of the state are more level. The mines of Ohio are in the hilly regions; farming is the most important industry in the more level sections.

Climate

The climate of Ohio is healthful although it is subject to sudden changes of weather. The winters are often very cold and the summers very warm. In southern Ohio the winters are milder than in the northern part. Much of the rain falls during the growing season of the plants.

Industries

Farming: Ohio ranks high among the states of the Nation in the value of its farm products. Among the more important crops are corn, wheat, oats, potatoes, hay, fruits, vegetables, tobacco, swine, cattle and sheep.

Mining: Ohio is rich in minerals. Coal, gas and oil supply heat and light for homes as well as power for factories, railroads and steamships. Clay for making pottery, brick and tile is another mineral product of Ohio. Salt, sandstone and limestone are also found.

Commerce

Ohio has excellent means of transportation, although it is an inland state.

The Great Lakes: The lake ports of Ohio (Cleveland, Toledo, Lorain, Sandusky, Ashtabula) receive a large part of the commerce of

the Great Lakes. Vast quantities of iron ore from the Lake Superior region are unloaded in these ports. Part of this iron ore is used in these cities, but some of it is put into freight cars and sent to Pittsburgh. The great freighters that brought the iron ore to these cities carry back coal and manufactured goods to the ports of Lake Superior.

Railroads: Many great railroads connect the large cities of Ohio with each other and with all the great trading centers of the United States.

Rivers and Canals: The shipping on canals and rivers is now comparatively small, but for many years these water highways contributed much to the growth of the state.

Manufacturing

Ohio has these natural advantages for manufacturing: (1) a supply of fuel and water power; (2) a supply of raw materials; (3) excellent means of transportation, and (4) its location in a productive farming section where food is abundantly produced.

Among the chief manufactures of Ohio are: iron and steel goods, machine shop products, rubber goods, packed meats, flour and grist mill products, clothing, automobiles, lumber, leather goods, clay products, tobacco, farm implements, stoves, paper, sewing machines, oils, paints, chemicals and soap.

THE NINE LARGEST CITIES IN OHIO

City	*Population*
Cleveland	796,836
Cincinnati	401,158
Toledo	243,109
Columbus	237,031
Akron	208,435
Dayton	153,830
Youngstown	132,358
Canton	87,091
Springfield	60,840

Note: See Professor W. M. Gregory's "Geography of Ohio," published as a part of Brigham & McFarlane's "Geography." It is the best short description of the geography of Ohio.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

GEORGE WASHINGTON

CHAPTER FOUR

THE STORY OF THE UNITED STATES TO THE CIVIL WAR

The Discovery of a New Land

In 1492 an Italian sailor named Christopher Columbus sailed west from Spain over the Atlantic Ocean. He hoped that by sailing in this direction he could find a short route to Asia. He was one of the few men of his time who believed that the earth was round.

After a voyage of six weeks Columbus and his men reached a small island near the southeastern coast of the United States. They had not reached Asia; they had not discovered the riches which they had expected; and Columbus died a disappointed man. It was not until after his death that the greatness of his discovery of America was known to the people of the world.

The First Immigrants

After the discovery of a great new continent many of the nations of Europe sent immigrants to America. Spanish, French and English left their homes and took up land here. Later, people from other nations came. This immigration continued until in 1775 three million people lived near the Atlantic coast. In the course of time several wars were fought among European nations for the possession of the new continent and as a result of these England finally secured practically all of the eastern part of what is now the United States.

Many of the early immigrants came to America seeking religious or political freedom. Many others came to find better opportunities to make a living. A few came merely for adventure and after a while they returned to Europe. The best immigrants then as now were those who came to make permanent homes for themselves and their families.

The War for Independence

In 1775 there were thirteen colonies (or states) along the Atlantic Coast. These were owned by England, governed by English laws and ruled by officers sent by the English king. Some of the laws of the king were very oppressive and finally the Americans refused to obey them. The Revolutionary War began in 1775. In 1776 a number of the leading men of the colonies signed a statement telling why the American people should be independent. This statement is called the Declaration of Independence. The day upon which it was signed was July 4th, which is still celebrated as our great national holiday.

After a long war England was compelled to recognize the independence of the United States of America. During this war, America was helped by many great Europeans. France sent an army and navy to help. Lafayette, the leader of the French in this war, is greatly honored by Americans. Other foreign friends in this war were Kosciusko, a Pole, and DeKalb, a Bavarian.

The New Government

In Chapter Eight we learn how, after the Revolution, the leading men of the new nation formed a Constitution. Under this constitution, a new government took office in 1789, with Washington as the first president. He served two terms and retired to his home at Mt. Vernon in Virginia.

The Growth of the New Nation

The nation grew rapidly in size and population. In 1803 a vast territory was purchased from France. This was called the Louisiana Purchase, and it included most of that part of the United States which lies west of the Mississippi River. Other territory was gained by the purchase of Florida and of Alaska. The territory of California, New Mexico and Arizona was taken from Mexico after a war with that country. Many great Americans have not approved of this war with Mexico, saying that we were not right in taking away a part of the land of another country.

With this great growth in area went also a great growth in population. The following table shows the growth of the population of the United States from 1790 to 1920:

Year	*Population*
1790	3,929,214
1800	5,308,493
1810	7,239,881
1820	9,638,453
1830	12,866,020
1840	17,069,453
1850	23,191,876
1860	31,443,321
1870	38,558,371
1880	50,155,783
1890	62,947,714
1900	75,994,575
1910	91,972,266
1920	105,683,108

The Civil War

At first colored slaves were owned in almost every state, but mainly in the South, where they were used on cotton plantations. Finally, the North came to believe slavery was wrong; and for more than

twenty years there was a dispute over this question between northern and southern states. The southern states claimed the right to leave the Union. So when, in 1860, Abraham Lincoln, who was a northern man, was elected President, the southern states withdrew from the United States and set up a government of their own. This started a long war in which the North was successful. Since that time no states have tried to break away from the Union.

Abraham Lincoln guided the Nation with great wisdom and power during the Civil War and has ever since been considered by many to be the greatest American who ever lived. In 1863 during the war he proclaimed the freedom of the slaves. In 1865, when the war was practically over, Lincoln was killed by an assassin.

CHAPTER FIVE

THE STORY OF THE UNITED STATES AFTER THE CIVIL WAR

The Development of the West

After the Civil War there began a great movement of the people to the western part of the United States. Farm lands were thrown open by the government to settlers, and thousands found homes in the great states west of the Mississippi River. Gold, copper, silver and other minerals were found, and in a few years the West became a civilized country filled with rich farms and prosperous cities.

The South too recovered from the effects of the war. Before the Civil War, the slave owners had said that the freeing of the slaves would ruin the South and that the colored people, when free, would not continue to be useful workers. Instead of this, freedom for the slaves was a great improvement both for colored and for white people. All classes tried harder than ever before to build up the country. The production of cotton, sugar and lumber increased. In recent years, the discovery of iron and coal in some of the southern states has brought about a great deal of manufacturing there. Birmingham, in Alabama, has been called the "Pittsburgh of the South."

Immigration

From 1840 to 1880 the immigrants who came to the United States from Europe were mainly from the North European countries such as Germany, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Scotland and Ireland. After 1880 immigrants from Italy, Austria-Hungary and Russia came in vast numbers and settled in the great cities of America. In 1907 more than 1,250,000 immigrants came to America. In the years that have followed, these immigrants have become most necessary workers in all of our great industries.

The Panama Canal

One of the most important events in the history of our nation was the building by the government of the Panama Canal. This canal, completed in 1913, joins the Atlantic Ocean with the Pacific Ocean. This makes it unnecessary, in sailing from East to West, to go around South America.

The United States as a World Power

With its growth in power and wealth, the United States began to take a great interest in the affairs of the world. Its relations with other nations became more and more important. In 1898 a short war

was fought with Spain which resulted in Cuba becoming an independent republic and in adding to the territory of the United States the island of Porto Rico, the Philippine Islands and the Hawaiian Islands. The interests of the United States and its citizens in the far parts of the world have grown very great. In a very real sense, our nation has become a world power.

The War With Germany

For a long time after the beginning of the Great European War in 1914, the United States attempted to keep an attitude of strict neutrality. But as the war became more wide-spread we found that it was more and more difficult to keep out. Finally, after our rights and the rights of humanity itself had been violated by the rulers of Germany, we entered the conflict. In addition to using our navy (second in size only to Great Britain) to defeat the German submarine warfare, we sent more than two million soldiers to France. The aid of the United States came in time to save the allies and to help in the overthrow of the militaristic governments of Germany and Austria-Hungary.

Facts and Dates in Our History

1492 Columbus discovered America.
1620 Pilgrims arrived on the "Mayflower" at Plymouth, Massachusetts.
1775 The Revolutionary War began.
1776 Declaration of Independence signed.
1783 Treaty of Peace with Great Britain.
1789 George Washington elected first President.
1807 The steamboat invented by Robert Fulton.
1828 First railroad built in the United States.
1835 Invention of the telegraph.
1861 Civil War began.
1863 Slaves set free.
1865 End of Civil War.
1917-1918 War with Germany and Austria-Hungary.
1918 November 11 — Armistice with Germany signed.

Presidents of the United States

1. George Washington 1789-1797
2. John Adams 1797-1801
3. Thomas Jefferson 1801-1809
4. James Madison 1809-1817
5. James Monroe 1817-1825
6. John Quincy Adams 1825-1829

The Steamboat and the Railroad

In 1807 Robert Fulton showed that the steam engine could be used to propel a ship. He made a trip from New York City to Albany in his steamboat, the Clermont. Within a few years great ships were in every sea, carrying the products of the farms, the mines, the forests and the factories.

The first railroad of America was put into operation in 1828. In the years that followed, railroads were built in every state until 1860 the United States had 30,000 miles of railroads. In 1869 one of the important events of American history took place in a lonely desert in Utah, — the opening of the Union Pacific Railroad which marked the completion of a railroad which reached from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. In 1910 there were in the United States 242,000 miles of railroads.

The Telegraph and the Telephone

The first telegraph was successfully put into operation by S. F. B. Morse in 1844. Within a few years the most distant places were bound together by this method of instant communication. In 1858 the first Atlantic Cable was laid joining America and Europe. Later, the telephone (a product of the efforts of many inventors) was put into practical use by Alexander Graham Bell.

Industrial Combinations

After industry had grown to a very large extent, a movement started to combine the different companies doing the same business into great corporations. By the year 1900 this movement was growing very rapidly. Some of the great corporations organized about this time were The Standard Oil Company, The United States Steel Corporation, The International Harvester Company, and The American Tobacco Company.

The Heroes of the Industrial Revolution

In former times and in older countries the heroes have generally been great and successful soldiers. Sometimes it has been customary to honor above all others the memory of great statesmen. While America is proud to honor its soldiers and statesmen, it does not forget that the greatest men are those who make it possible for all men to have a more complete life. Who will say that those who took a great part in the Industrial Revolution were not heroes too! First there were the inventors who worked long years to make perfect the new machines. Then the organizers and engineers who built the industries, railroads, canals and ships. Then the men who managed the new industries. Finally, the millions of workers who took part in the mighty task of

building a great nation. America does not require that its heroes be of high birth or noble blood. Its heroes are those who work with hands and minds to make a better nation.

Note: The best and most helpful account of the new interpretation of American history will be found in Beard & Bagley's "History of the American People." The teacher is urged to use this book in connection with this and the preceding lesson.

CHAPTER SEVEN

OUR CONSTITUTION

Thirteen States That Were Not United

Before the War for Independence this country was made up of thirteen colonies. When that war against England began, these colonies sent men to represent them in a body called the Congress. This Congress was to govern the thirteen states as one nation in order that all might fight together for freedom. During the war all went well. The states were united because they had the same enemy. But after the war they were united no longer. Each state elected its own officers and made its own laws. It was not compelled to pay taxes for the support of the nation nor to obey the laws of Congress. So the United States were not really united at all. George Washington said, "We are one nation today and thirteen tomorrow."

Why a Strong Nation Was Needed

Allowing the states so much power brought about many bad results. Many things were needed to be done which no state could do well alone. The United States had borrowed money to pay the expenses of the war. There was no way of raising money to pay the interest on this debt. Each state could pay its share or could refuse. It could not be compelled to pay. Each state coined its own money. This meant that many kinds of money were in use at one time. There was no way to control commerce and trade among the states. There was no way to pay the expenses of an army and navy to defend the new nation. The states were like thirteen little nations.

Making the Constitution

This condition lasted six years after the Revolution. By that time it became plain that a stronger national government was necessary if the United States was to be actually one nation. In 1787 a number of men sent from each of the states met in Philadelphia to form a better government. They prepared a law providing for a new form of government for the nation. This law was called the Constitution. The states agreed to accept it as the highest law of the land.

Since that time the states have increased in number from 13 to 48 and the population of the nation has increased from three million to one hundred million. But the Constitution, with a few changes, is still binding upon the nation. It is the supreme law of the land.

What the Constitution Tells Us

Briefly, the Constitution tells us three things:

1. The form of government.
2. The rights of citizens.
3. The powers of the states and of the nation.

The purposes of our government are set forth in the opening paragraph of the Constitution. This paragraph is called the Preamble.

The Powers of the Nation

The powers of the nation are stated in Section 8 of the Constitution. The more important ones are:

1. Regulating (or making rules for) commerce among the states.
2. Making rules for commerce with other nations.
3. Borrowing money for the Nation.
4. Coining money.
5. Defending the Nation with an army and navy.
6. Providing for the carrying of mail.
7. Issuing patents and copyrights.

The Powers of a State

The states have all powers which are not:

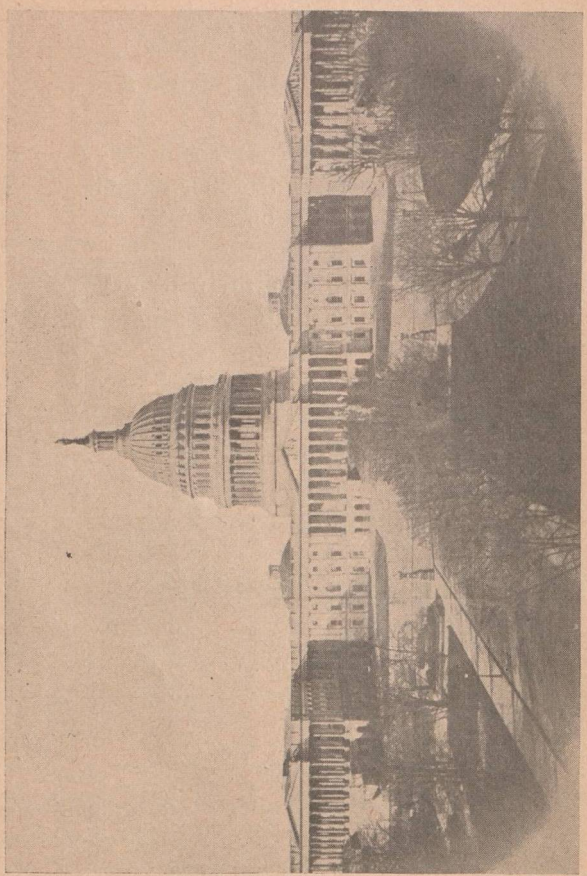
(1) Given to the national government alone.
(2) Forbidden by the Constitution.

Changing the Constitution

The Constitution of the United States may be amended (changed) at any time. Article 5 of the Constitution tells how this may be done. The Constitution has been amended nineteen times.

The Flag of the Nation

The flag of the United States stands for both the Nation and for the states. The forty-eight stars stand for the forty-eight states and the thirteen stripes represent the thireen original states.



THE CAPITOL OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, D. C.

CHAPTER EIGHT

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE NATION

The Three Parts of the National Government

The government of the Nation is divided by the Constitution into three parts or branches.

1. Congress, the legislative branch, which makes the laws.
2. The President, the chief executive, who carries out the laws.
3. The Supreme Court, the judicial branch, which tells the meaning of, or interprets, the laws.

I. THE CONGRESS

The Congress of the United States is made up of two parts, the Senate and the House of Representatives. The sessions of Congress begin in December of each year.

The House of Representatives

The House of Representatives has more than four hundred members elected by the voters of the Nation. Ohio is allowed to elect twenty-two members.* Each of these is elected in a district. Members of the House of Representatives are elected for a term of two years. A member of the House of Representatives must be twenty-five years old, a citizen of the United States for seven years and live in the state from which elected.

The Senate

Each state is allowed two senators. The term of a senator is six years. Ohio elected a senator in 1916 and another in 1920. The present senators from Ohio are Atlee Pomerene and Frank B. Willis. A senator must be thirty years old, nine years a United States citizen and live in the state from which elected.

II. THE PRESIDENT

The President must be thirty-five years old, a citizen of the United States by birth and a resident for fourteen years. He is elected indirectly by the voters for a term of four years. The voters vote for electors, who in turn elect the President. Each state has as many Presidential electors as it has senators and representatives. Ohio had in 1920 twenty-four electors.

* This number will probably be increased in 1922.

The President has many duties of which the most important are:

1. To represent the United States in all its relations with other nations.
2. To command the army and navy.
3. To advise Congress when he thinks new laws are needed.
4. To see that the laws of the Nation are obeyed.
5. To appoint a large number of officers of the government.

The President's Cabinet

The President has ten officers who help and advise him in carrying on the work of the government. They are:

The Secretary of State
The Secretary of the Treasury
The Secretary of War
The Attorney-General.
The Postmaster-General
The Secretary of the Navy
The Secretary of the Interior
The Secretary of Agriculture
The Secretary of Commerce
The Secretary of Labor

This group of officers is called the Cabinet of the President.

The Vice-President

The Vice-President is elected for the same term and in the same manner as the President. In case of the death, resignation or removal of the President the Vice-President takes that office for the remainder of the term. The Vice-President is the President of the Senate.

III. THE SUPREME COURT

The third branch of the national government is the Supreme Court. This highest court has nine members called justices. It tells the meaning of laws passed by Congress and is the final court of appeals in the country. The justices of this court are appointed by the President and hold office for life.

The Capital of the Nation

The city of Washington is the capital of the United States. It is located in the District of Columbia.

Congress and the Supreme Court meet in Washington and the President lives there.

Note: The student should know the number of his congressional district and the name of its representative.

CHAPTER NINE

HOW THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT SERVES THE PEOPLE

A good government serves the public. Our national, state and city governments serve us in many ways.

The Constitution of the United States points out some of the ways in which the national government must serve the public. Among these are: (1) defending the nation; (2) regulating commerce; (3) coining money; (4) providing postal service.

The Postal Service

One of the best services of the national government is the postal system. There are more than 60,000 postoffices in the cities and villages of the United States where letters and packages may be sent and received. Valuable letters or packages may be registered or insured and sent safely by mail. Money orders may be purchased for a few cents, so that money may be safely sent anywhere in the United States and also to foreign countries. Two cents will send a one-ounce letter anywhere in the United States or its possessions.

Savings may be deposited at the Postal Savings windows of any postoffice. In this way the government serves the people as a bank.

Public Health

The government also serves us in many ways not named in the Constitution. It protects the health of its citizens by examining all immigrants who come to Ellis Island to see that they bring no disease. Pure food laws protect us against impure food and drugs. Thousands of inspectors work for the government in packing houses and factories to see that meat and other foods are clean and free of disease.

The national government has provided a Children's Bureau to look after the welfare of children.

Help to Farmers

The United States Department of Agriculture spends millions of dollars each year in helping the Nation's farmers. It studies farming and gives out free information as to which methods are best for different localities. This department runs the Weather Bureau which warns the farmers of sudden weather changes. This gives them a chance to protect their crops and herds against frost and storms.

National Defense

The United States has an army and navy to defend the country from attack.

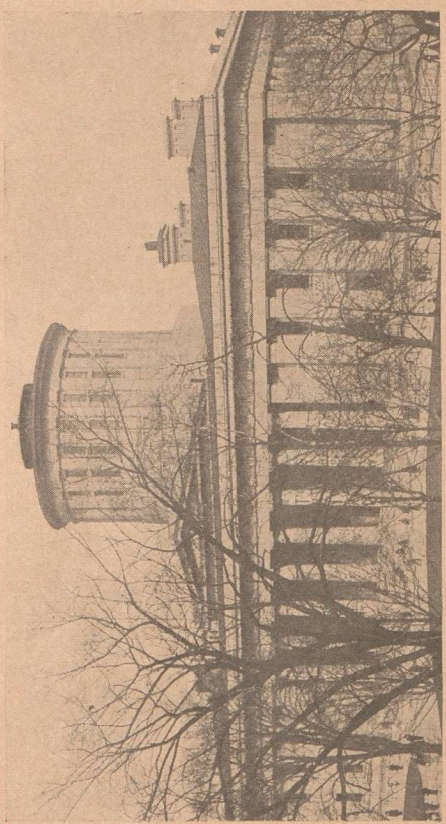
The Nation has a very small regular army in peace times. Service in it is not compulsory. Only in time of war are men compelled to become soldiers.

In size, the United States navy is second in the world.

Foreign Affairs

The Department of State looks after the transactions which Americans have with foreign countries. It sends ambassadors and consuls to all other nations. These men look after the interests of American citizens who are in foreign lands. When an American citizen wishes to travel in a foreign country, he can get a passport from the Department of State at Washington. A passport is a certificate which identifies a person and gives him protection in foreign countries.

Note: For a more complete description of the services of the national government see Guitteau's Government and Politics in the United States, Chapters 19 to 25.



THE STATE HOUSE, COLUMBUS, OHIO

CHAPTER TEN

HOW THE STATE OF OHIO IS GOVERNED

The Constitution of Ohio

The Constitution of the United States is the highest law in all of the states. But each state also has a constitution of its own. The Constitution of Ohio tells how the state is to be governed. It can be amended by the voters of the state.

The Three Branches of the State Government

The government of our state is much like the government of the United States. It has three branches. They are:

The General Assembly, or the legislative branch, which makes the laws of the state (Chapter thirteen).

The Governor and his assistants, or the executive branch, who enforce the laws (Chapter eleven).

The State Courts, or the judicial branch, which tell the meaning of the laws (Chapter fourteen).

The Parts of the State

The State of Ohio is divided into 88 parts, called counties.

The officers of the county are elected by the voters. These officers carry on the work of the state within the county.

Still smaller than the county are the townships which also have officers elected by the voters. Townships are intended for the government of rural parts of the state.

Within the counties are also cities and villages. Under the law of Ohio a village becomes a city when its population reaches 5000.

The Government of a County

The chief officers of the county in Ohio with their most important duties are as follows:

The **Commissioners** build and keep in repair all county buildings, bridges and roads, levy taxes (subject to certain limitations) and have a general supervision of all other county officers. There are three commissioners elected for four years.

The **Surveyor** assists the commissioners in building roads, bridges and other public improvements.

The **Sheriff** serves and executes all writs and orders of county courts and is supposed to be the principal police officer of the county.

The **Coroner** inquires into all deaths not due to natural causes.

The **Auditor** is the bookkeeper of the county. He makes a record of property values, computes the taxes to be paid and issues orders for the payment of money out of the county treasury. His term is four years.

The **Treasurer** collects state taxes and has charge of money belonging to the county.

The **Recorder** makes and keeps a record of all papers relating to the ownership of lands and other property.

The **Clerk of Courts** keeps the records of the county courts.

The **Prosecuting Attorney** represents the state in all civil and criminal suits and is the chief legal advisor to the county officers.

All of the above officials are elected by the voters of the county. With the exception of the auditor and county commissioners their terms are two years.

The county also has a board of education elected by the voters of the county. The board appoints the county Superintendent of Schools.

Note: See the appendix to Guitteau's Government and Politics in the United States for a very good description of the government of Ohio. Many details will be found there which cannot be included in a book of this character.

CHAPTER ELEVEN

THE STATE EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

The Governor and His Duties

The Chief Executive Officer of the State is the Governor. He is elected by the voters of the State for a term of two years. His more important duties are:

1. To enforce the laws of the State.
2. To tell the General Assembly, by means of messages, about the condition of the State and to recommend laws to them.
3. To command State troops except when they are in the service of United States.
4. To appoint the members of his cabinet and a large number of other Executive Officers.
5. To issue pardons, when he thinks it wise, to persons convicted of crimes.

Other Elective State Officers

The **Lieutenant Governor** is elected for a term of two years. In case of death, resignation or removal of the Governor he becomes the Governor. The Lieutenant Governor presides over the State Senate.

The **Secretary of State** keeps the records of the State Government, issues Charters to Corporations, issues automobile licenses and is the Chief Election Officer of the State.

The **Treasurer of State** has charge of the money of the State Government.

The **Auditor of State** keeps the accounts of the State and through a large staff examines the accounts of all public officers in State, Counties, Cities, Villages, Schools and Townships.

The **Attorney General** is the lawyer for the State Government.

The term of each of the above officers is two years, except that of the Auditor which is four years.

The Governor's Cabinet

Under a law passed in 1921, at the request of Governor Davis, Ohio has been given a form of government similar to that of the Nation. Practically all of the work of the State has been put under eight Departments, each in charge of a Director. The eight Directors are chosen by the Governor and form his cabinet. The Departments, with their chief duties, are:

The **Department of Finance** has charge of the making of the State budget and of the purchasing of supplies for State offices and institutions.

The **Department of Commerce** has charge of the enforcement of all State regulations of banks, building and loan associations and insurance companies. It also regulates the issuance of stocks, bonds and other securities by private companies. The State Fire Marshal is in the Department of Commerce.

The **Department of Highways and Public Works** has charge of the building of State Highways, of State Public Works and has charge of the erection and maintenance of State buildings.

The **Department of Agriculture** has charge of all of the State activities which relate to Agriculture, the regulation of hunting and fishing and the annual State Fair at Columbus.

The **Department of Health** has charge of the State laws which relate to health and the gathering of statistics on births and deaths.

The **Department of Industrial Relations** enforces State laws regulating employment of men and women in workshops, factories and mines. It maintains free public employment offices in the larger cities. Related to this Department is the State Industrial Commission, composed of three members appointed by the Governor, which administers the State workmen's compensation fund.

The **Department of Education** has charge of all State laws regulating education. It decides what moving picture films may be exhibited in Ohio. Related to this Department is the teaching of English to foreign-born by the State Supervisor of Americanization.

The **Department of Public Welfare** has charge of State institutions for charity and correction, such as State hospitals for the insane, the penitentiary, State reformatories and other institutions of this kind.

Other State Officers and Commissions

The **State Civil Service Commission** is composed of two members appointed by the Governor. It controls the examination for persons desiring to enter the service of the State.

The **State Prohibition Commissioner,** who is appointed by the Governor, enforces State laws preventing the manufacture and sale of liquor.

The **State Public Utilities Commission,** composed of three members appointed by the Governor, regulates railroads, interurban railways, gas and electric light companies and private water companies operating in Ohio.

The **State Tax Commission,** composed of three members appointed by the Governor, fixes tax valuations of Public Utilities and has supervision of tax valuations of real and personal property made by County Tax Officials.

Note: For further information on the State Government see the Chart on pages 48 nnd 49.

CHAPTER TWELVE

SOME SERVICES OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT

Assistance to Workers

The State Industrial Commission is a board of three members who have a number of duties connected with the welfare of labor. They supervise every place of employment and enforce state laws protecting the safety and health of workers. They also have charge of the Workmen's Compensation Law. That law is described in that part of this book called "Important Facts About Our Laws." (See page —).

Care of the Unfortunate

Often the men and women who need help most are those who have committed crimes. Ohio is building a prison near Columbus where such people are to be kept and where they may learn to lead better lives and to become useful citizens. The state also has schools for the deaf and blind and hospitals for the insane, the feeble-minded and for those suffering from serious diseases.

Public Health

The State Department of Health is charged with the duty of preventing the spread of disease and of promoting the public health in Ohio. It carries out the health laws of the state and assists the health officers of the cities in their work. This department educates people in the best methods of avoiding disease, investigates and seeks to control contagious diseases, inspects public water supplies and systems of sewerage, makes scientific examination of food and drugs, and gives advice to industries as to the best methods of promoting the health of workers.

Public Education

The State of Ohio spends a great amount of money each year upon the education of its citizens. The largest state school is Ohio State University at Columbus. In this University and in the other state schools men and women are trained for better citizenship and for more useful service. Teachers, doctors, lawyers, dentists, and farmers are trained in the state schools. The State Superintedent of Public Instruction, who also is Director of Education in the Governor's cabinet, inspects the schools of the state in which children are educated, provides examinations for teachers and prepares courses of study for high schools.

Assistance to Farmers

The State of Ohio assists the farmers of the state in many ways. A state fair is held each year. Institutes are held in all parts of the state for the purpose of giving instruction in farming methods and great farms are maintained for the purpose of experimentation in new methods of farming.

Road Building

While most of our roads are built and kept in repair by counties, townships and cities, the state government is spending more every year in building state roads. The General Assembly set aside more than $16,000,000 for road building and repairs in 1921 and 1922.

Appropriations for State Government for One Year

For Education	$5,635,896
For Charities and Correction	7,094,212
For Roads and Public Works	8,271,130
For Administrative Offices	2,304,000
For Courts	686,090
For Military Affairs	547,214
For Public Health	312,165
For General Assembly	241,150
For Agriculture	795,085

Thus for the needs of the state government itself, about $25,000,000 is required each year. This is much smaller than the total required for all the cities, townships, school districts and counties. For these latter purposes over $130,000,000 is required. Thus in all there must be collected in Ohio for the expenses of state and local government over $155,000,000.

Direct and Indirect Taxes

For the expenses of local units of government such as cities, counties, and school districts the chief source of income is from "direct" taxes upon property. For a part of the expenses of local government "indirect" taxes such as corporation taxes and automobile licenses are collected.

The General Property Tax

The most important tax in Ohio is that levied upon property both real and personal. Assessors are elected in each local taxing district who list the value of all property. Each person must make a "return" on the value of his property and swear that his statement is true. After the assessors have listed the value of all property the tax rate is fixed. The state constitution forbids a rate higher than $.015.

Paying Taxes

The County Treasurer is the official tax collector. The law allows taxes to be paid in two parts, one before December 20th and the other before June 20th.

Bonded Indebtedness

A city or county borrows money by issuing bonds. The total bonded debt of all local governments in Ohio is about $300,000,000.

Note: For further information about the finances of Ohio, see the State budget issued by the State Budget Commissioner, and the reports of the State Auditor. For a good statement concerning taxation see Guitteau's, Government and Politics in the United States, Chapter 17.

CHAPTER THIRTEEN

MAKING THE LAWS OF OHIO

The State as a Law Maker

The laws made by the state Assembly are of great importance to the citizen. While very important laws are made by Congress, the state Assembly makes many more. State laws touch us on every side.

The General Assembly

The Senate: The upper house of the General Assembly is called the Senate. It has thirty-seven members chosen from senatorial districts. The term of a senator is two years. The President of the Senate is the Lieutenant-Governor of the State.

The House of Representatives: The lower house of the General Assembly is called the House of Representatives. It has 125 members who are chosen from counties. Some of the larger counties elect several members of the House. A representative is chosen for two years. The presiding officer in the House of Representatives is called the "Speaker." He is chosen by the representatives themselves from among their number.

The Story of a Law

1. John Smith, a citizen, wrote a letter to Mr. Brown, the Senator from his district, asking him to introduce a bill which he thought should be made into a law.

2. Senator Brown introduced Mr. Smith's bill in the Senate and the Clerk of the Senate read it aloud twice. It was then given to a committee.

3. The committee of senators who had charge of the bill studied it carefully. They called in citizens who knew about the matters dealt with in the bill. Everyone who had opinions about the bill had the chance to be heard before the committee. Then the committee voted in favor of the bill and returned it to the Senate.

4. The bill was then read for the third time in the Senate and time was given for those in favor and those opposed to speak concerning the bill. After this debate, the roll of Senators was called and each one voted "yes" or "no." A majority voted "yes" and the bill had therefore "passed" the Senate. It was immediately taken to the House of Representatives.

5. In the House of Representatives the same events took place as in the Senate. The bill was read twice, referred by the Speaker of

the House to a committee, passed upon by the committee and, after being debated in the House, was passed by a majority vote. It was then sent to the Governor.

6. The Governor studied the bill and, as he believed it a wise law, he signed it.

The "bill" then became a "law."

This law passed without great difficulty. Sometimes many events take place that are not told here. Usually a bill is "amended" or changed by one House or the other. Sometimes a committee does not act upon a bill and it is said to "die in committee." Sometimes one or the other House votes against a bill and it is then defeated. Sometimes, after a bill is passed by both Houses, the Governor "vetoes" or disapproves it. Then it must go back and if two-thirds vote in favor in both houses, it is passed "over his veto." But if two-thirds do not vote in favor, the bill is "dead."

It should be remembered, also, that a bill may be introduced in either Senate or House of Representatives.

The Initiative and the Referendum

Sometimes the voters themselves are called upon to vote upon a law. Our constitution allows private citizens to introduce a bill to the General Assembly by what is known as the "initiative." If the Assembly does not pass the bill, those in favor secure more names upon a petition and the bill goes before the voters at the next election. If a majority vote in favor, the bill becomes a law. Thus the voters themselves can pass laws over the will of the Assembly.

Another way of bringing about a vote of the citizens upon a bill is called the "referendum." If a citizen is not in favor of a law passed by the Assembly, he may circulate a petition to have the people vote upon the law. If he secures enough signers, the law is voted upon at the next election. If a majority vote "no," the law is dead; if a majority vote "yes," the law goes into force.

Note: See Lapp's "Our America" for a very good account of legislative methods.

CHAPTER FOURTEEN

LAW AND THE COURTS

Why We Have Courts

Our courts explain the meaning of our laws and apply them to disputes which arise. We have two kinds of courts in the United States — Federal and State. The Federal courts have charge of cases arising under the Constitution and laws of the Nation; the State courts deal with all matters which concern the state constitution and the laws of the state.

The Federal Courts

The highest Federal court is the Supreme Court of the United States. It decides cases which concern the Constitution and the laws of the United States, and it may decide whether laws made by Congress are in conflict with the Constitution.

The Federal courts which try most cases are the United States District Courts. There are eighty-three District Courts in the United States. Four of these are located in Ohio. The judges of these courts hold court in the following cities: Cleveland, Cincinnati, Columbus and Toledo. One of the duties of the District Courts is the granting of citizenship.

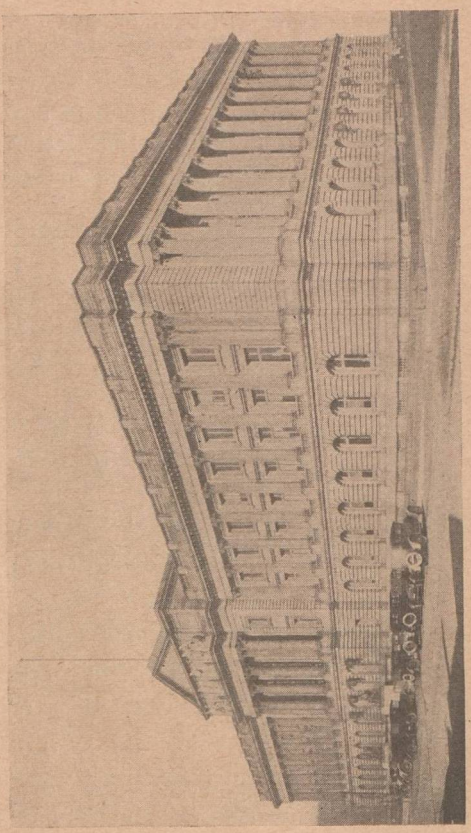
The Courts of the State of Ohio

Supreme Court: The highest court of the State of Ohio is the Supreme Court, which meets at Columbus. It is composed of seven judges elected by the voters of the state.

Court of Appeals: Below the Supreme Court are eight Courts of Appeal, each of which is composed of three judges elected by the voters of the district.

Common Pleas Court: Most cases arising under state laws are begun and first tried in the Common Pleas Court. The judges of the Common Pleas Courts are elected by the voters of the counties.

Probate Court: The Probate Court has power to decide cases which involve wills. After the death of a person who owns property, his estate is settled in this court. It also has the power to decide whether one needs a guardian to look after his person or property. A clerk of this court issues marriage licenses. The judge of this court is elected by the voters of the county.



COURT HOUSE AT CLEVELAND, OHIO

Some Counties Have a Juvenile Court

Juvenile Court: The Juvenile Court has charge of nearly all cases which involve the welfare of children. This means especially cases in which children are neglected or have done wrong. It may punish grown people who injure, neglect or in any way wrong children. The judge is elected by the voters of the county.

Civil and Criminal Cases

The cases which are heard in our courts are of two kinds, civil and criminal. A civil suit is a dispute between two individuals. An example of a civil suit is a case in which one person sues another for debt.

A crminal case is one in which a person is charged with disobeying one of the laws of the government. An example of a criminal suit is the trial of a person who has stolen property. In a criminal suit in Ohio, "the State of Ohio" or the "United States" is always one of the parties to the suit.

Note: Teachers and students should become acquainted with the courts of the city which try smaller suits. In Cleveland and a few other cities there is a "Municipal Court." A knowledge of these smaller courts is very important to the immigrant. Often his whole opinion of American institutions depends upon his understanding of these institutions for the administration of justice.

CHAPTER FIFTEEN

THE GOVERNMENT OF MY CITY

Note to student and teacher: In 1912 Ohio put into its constitution what is known as the Home Rule amendment. This allows each city to make its own "charter" or city constitution. This charter tells of the officers of the city, their powers and the way in which they are chosen. In a city which has a charter, each teacher should get for himself a copy of the charter and outline the government of his city.

Each student should fill in the following outline of the government of his city.

The Council (or Commission)

Number of members.....
How Chosen (by wards or at large).....
Term .....

The council (or commission) is the law-making body of the city. Its laws are called "ordinances." These ordinances concern a great many things among the most important of which are police and traffic regulations.

Executive — (Mayor or Manager)

How Chosen? .....
Term .....

The mayor (or manager) is the chief executive of the city. His duty is the enforcement of both state and city laws within the city. He is also the head of all executive officers of the city. He usually has the appointment of all of the chief officers of the city.

The Chief Executive Officers of the City

How Chosen? .....
Term .....
Duties of Each.....

Note: For a general description of city government in the United States see Guitteau's Government and Politics in the United States, Chapter 4.

CHAPTER SIXTEEN

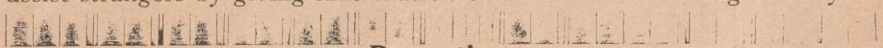
HOW THE CITY SERVES ITS PEOPLE

Public Health

In spite of the danger of accidents and the crowded manner in which so many live, the health of the citizens of a city is usually better than that of the citizens of a country village. This is because so many things are done to protect the public health. Those who have diseases which may be taken or "caught" by others, are kept away from the public or "quarantined." City inspectors look after food in markets and stores and compel dealers to keep it in clean and sanitary places. Most cities have hospitals which are always open to those who are ill or injured.

Protection of Life and Property

All cities have fire and police departments. The fire department must be ready at all times to protect the property of the citizens from fire. The police protect property and keep order. A good police force does more than merely suppress disorder. The police should be the friends of all who are in need. They give directions concerning the law, they assist in keeping the city clean and healthy by advising citizens concerning health and sanitation and they stand ready at all times to assist strangers by giving information of all kinds concerning the city.



Recreation

A city must see that good, wholesome recreation is provided for its people. Nearly every city and town in Ohio has its parks which are open to all citizens. Many cities provide public entertainments on holidays and Sundays. Often a city does a great deal to encourage clean sports such as baseball, tennis, bathing and dancing.

The Water Supply

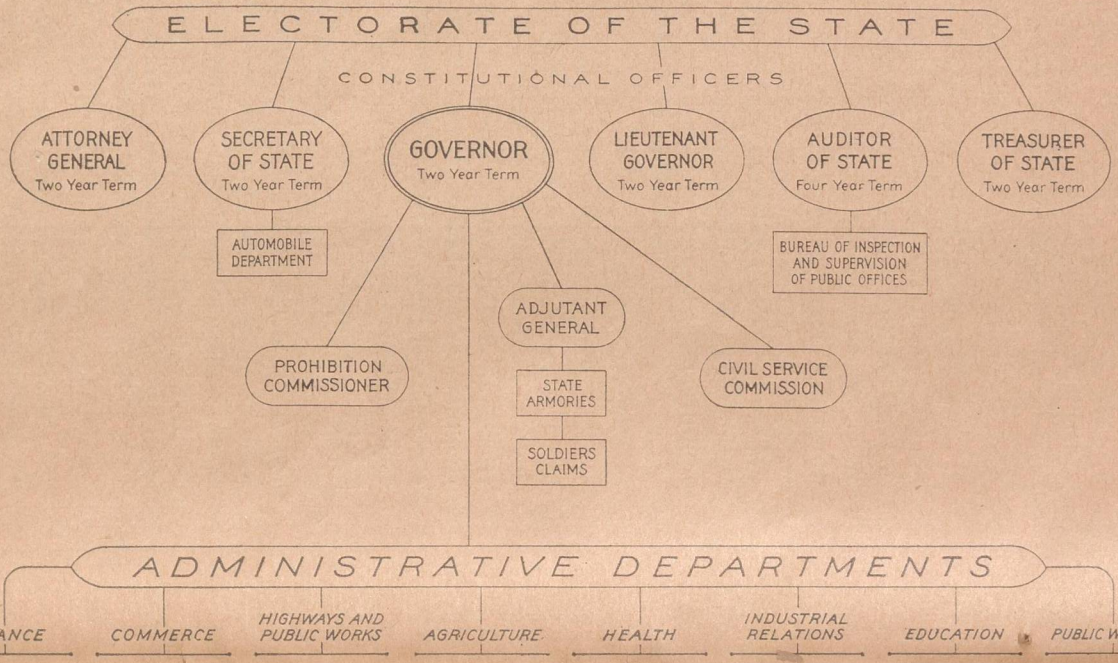
All cities must see that water is supplied to their people. This must be brought from a river or lake in pipes. It must be purified or filtered and finally must be carried in pipes to the homes of all citizens.

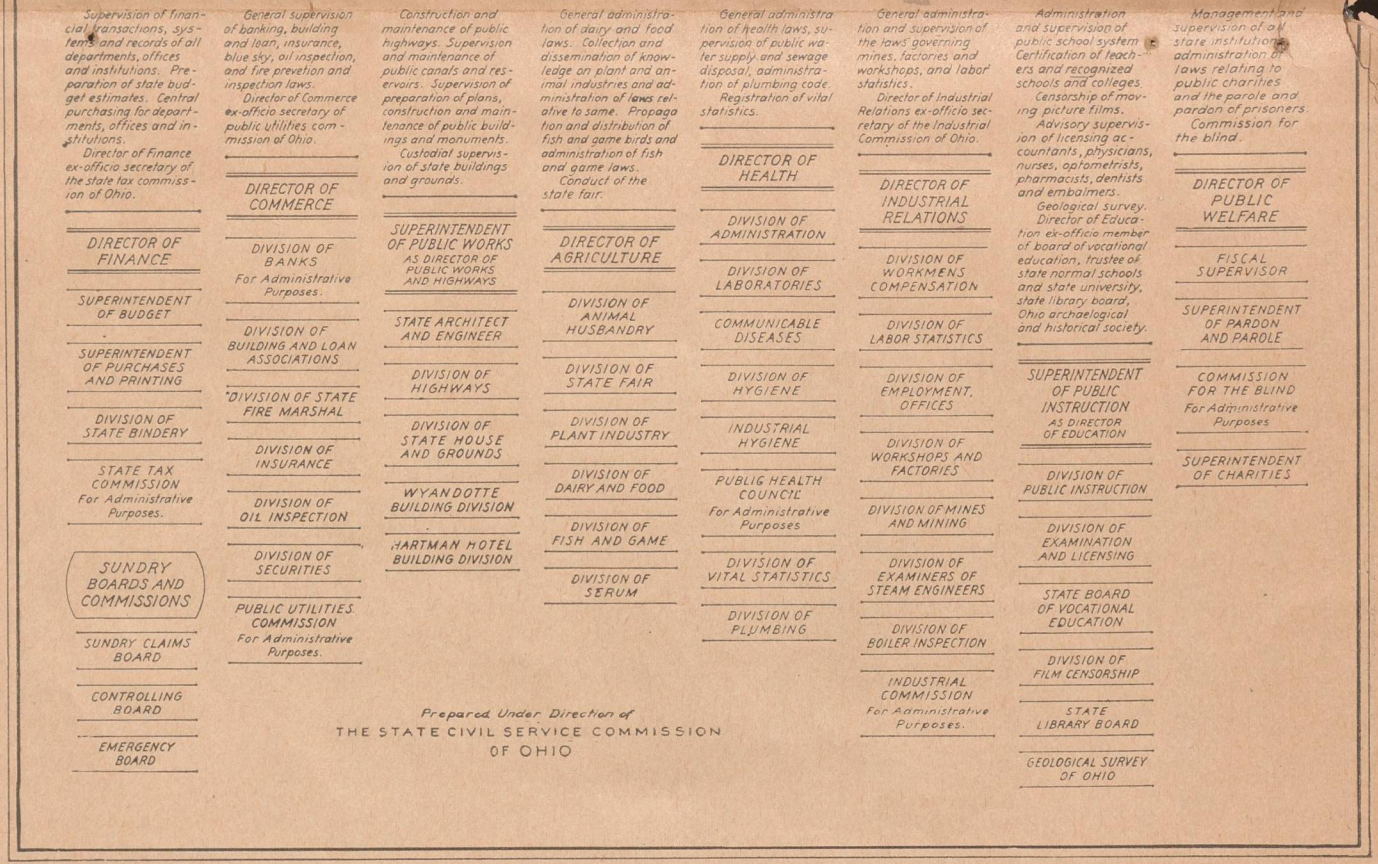
The City Beautiful

Wise cities look forward to the time when they will be much larger than at present. They plan so that the city of the future may be beautiful with wide, well kept streets and well built buildings. New streets

STATE OF OHIO
ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION

UNDER REORGANIZATION CODE OF 1921




Supervision of financial transactions, systems and records of all departments, offices and institutions. Preparation of state budget estimates. Central purchasing for departments, offices and institutions.
Director of Finance ex-officio secretary of the state tax commission of Ohio.
DIRECTOR OF FINANCE
SUPERINTENDENT OF BUDGET
SUPERINTENDENT OF PURCHASES AND PRINTING
DIVISION OF STATE BINDERY
STATE TAX COMMISSION For Administrative Purposes.
SUNDRY BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS
SUNDRY CLAIMS BOARD
CONTROLLING BOARD
EMERGENCY BOARD
General supervision of banking, building and loan, insurance, blue sky, oil inspection, and fire prevetion and inspection laws.
Director of Commerce ex-officio secretary of public utilities commission of Ohio.
DIRECTOR OF COMMERCE
DIVISION OF BANKS For Administrative Purposes.
DIVISION OF BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS
DIVISION OF STATE FIRE MARSHAL
DIVISION OF INSURANCE
DIVISION OF OIL INSPECTION
DIVISION OF SECURITIES
PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION For Administrative Purposes.
Construction and maintenance of public highways. Supervision and maintenance of public canals and reservoirs. Supervision of preparation of plans, construction and maintenance of public buildings and monuments.
Custodial supervision of state buildings and grounds.
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AS DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS AND HIGHWAYS
STATE ARCHITECT AND ENGINEER
DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS
DIVISION OF STATE HOUSE AND GROUNDS
WYANDOTTE BUILDING DIVISION
HARTMAN HOTEL BUILDING DIVISION
General administration of dairy and food laws. Collection and dissemination of knowledge on plant and animal industries and administration of laws relative to same. Propagation and distribution of fish and game birds and administration of fish and game laws.
Conduct of the state fair.
DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE
DIVISION OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY
DIVISION OF STATE FAIR
DIVISION OF PLANT INDUSTRY
DIVISION OF DAIRY AND FOOD
DIVISION OF FISH AND GAME
DIVISION OF SERUM
General administration of health laws, supervision of public water supply and sewage disposal, administration of plumbing code.
Registration of vital statistics.
DIRECTOR OF HEALTH
DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATION
DIVISION OF LABORATORIES
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
DIVISION OF HYGIENE
INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE
PUBLIC HEALTH COUNCIL For Administrative Purposes
DIVISION OF VITAL STATISTICS
DIVISION OF PLUMBING
General administration and supervision of the laws governing mines, factories and workshops, and labor statistics.
Director of Industrial Relations ex-officio secretary of the Industrial Commission of Ohio.
DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS
DIVISION OF WORKMENS COMPENSATION
DIVISION OF LABOR STATISTICS
DIVISION OF EMPLOYMENT OFFICES
DIVISION OF WORKSHOPS AND FACTORIES
DIVISION OF MINES AND MINING
DIVISION OF EXAMINERS OF STEAM ENGINEERS
DIVISION OF BOILER INSPECTION
INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION For Administrative Purposes.
Administration and supervision of public school system.
Certification of teachers and recognized schools and colleges.
Censorship of moving picture films.
Advisory supervision of licensing accountants, physicians, nurses, optometrists, pharmacists, dentists and embalmers.
Geological survey.
Director of Education ex-officio member of board of vocational education, trustee of state normal schools and state university, state library board, Ohio archaeological and historical society.
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION AS DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION
DIVISION OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
DIVISION OF EXAMINATION AND LICENSING
STATE BOARD OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION
DIVISION OF FILM CENSORSHIP
STATE LIBRARY BOARD
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF OHIO
Management and supervision of all state institutions, administration of laws relating to public charities and the parole and pardon of prisoners.
Commission for the blind.
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WELFARE
FISCAL SUPERVISOR
SUPERINTENDENT OF PARDON AND PAROLE
COMMISSION FOR THE BLIND For Administrative Purposes
SUPERINTENDENT OF CHARITIES
Prepared Under Direction of
THE STATE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION
OF OHIO

NOTE — The Division of Americanization was created by the General Assembly after this chart was drawn. The head of the Division is appointed by the governor.

must be laid out with a general plan. Some cities have a City Planning Commission to look forward to the future of the city and to plan wisely for its growth.

Can you name any other ways in which your city serves its people?

Note: See Moley & Cook's "Lessons in Democracy," Part IV, for material in easy English on community problems.

CHAPTER SEVENTEEN

HOW THE VOTERS RULE

How the Officers are Chosen

In the National Government:

The voters elect:

The President,
The Vice-President,
Members of Congress.

The President appoints:

The members of the Supreme Court,
The members of the Cabinet,
All judges of the Federal Courts,
A number of other important officers.

All of the lesser positions in the national government are appointed after an examination by the Civil Service Commission.

In the State and County Government:

The voters elect:

The Governor,
The Lieutenant-Governor,
The Secretary of State,
The Attorney-General,
The State Auditor,
The State Treasurer,
The judges of all state courts,
The members of the General Assembly,
The County Commissioners,
The County Auditor,
The County Surveyor,
The County Clerk of Courts,
The County Treasurer,
The County Recorder,
The County Sheriff,
The County Coroner,
The County Prosecutor,
The County Board of Education.

Most other state officers are appointed by the Governor or some of the other officers named above. In many cases these appointments can be made only after examination by the Civil Service Commission.

In the City: The student should in the manner shown above make a list of all city officers and indicate how they are chosen.

Registration

In every city of Ohio with a population between 11,800 and 100,000, all voters are required to register once in four years. In Cleveland, Cincinnati, Columbus, Toledo, Akron and Youngstown, voters must register every year. The citizen learns of the days when he may register from the newspapers.

Primaries

In selecting public officers two steps must be taken, nomination and election. Nomination (or "naming") means to select the persons who will be the candidates of the parties at election. In selecting the President of the United States the nomination of each party is made at a great convention in which representatives from all states take part.

In Ohio all state and county nominations are made at primaries. Nominations for United States senators and representatives are also made at primaries. In some cities the candidates for city offices are nominated at primaries.

Primaries are held in the even numbered years on the second Tuesday in August. The voter must ask for the ballot of whichever party he supported at the last election. He then votes for the person whom he prefers for each office.

Elections

Elections are held in Ohio on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November. In the even numbered years (as 1920 and 1922) state, and county officers and members of Congress are elected. At all elections the voters are usually required to vote upon a number of other issues such as tax levies, bond issues, constitutional amendments and laws under the initiative and referendum.

When a voter goes to the polls he is usually given a number of different ballots:

1. In Presidential years he receives a presidential ballot with the names of candidates for president and the names of the "electors."

2. He receives a state and county ballot with the names of all candidates for state and county offices, also the names of candidates for United States Congress.

3. All state judges are elected by what is called a "non-partisan" ballot. There are no political party designations on this ballot and the voter is supposed to vote for the candidate he prefers, regardless of party.

4. Ballots are usually given the voter upon which he can vote for various measures or laws. These ballots are of the following kinds:

Amendments to the state constitution.
Referendum on laws passed by the General Assembly.
Initiated laws for submission to the General Assembly.
Special tax levies.
Bond issues.

Who May Vote in Ohio

Men and Women: The Nineteenth Amendment to the Constituiton of the United States says that men and women have equal rights in voting.

Age: They must be 21 years old.

Citizen of the United States: They must be citizens of the United States.

Residence: Voters in Ohio are required to reside

One year in the state,
Thirty days in the county,
Twenty days in the ward or precinct.

Corrupt Practices

In order to prevent bribery in elections, the state of Ohio has passed laws providing heavy penalties for certain acts which might be used in influencing voters. All such acts as the giving of bribes or presents to voters, are in violation of the state law. Money can be spent only for such expenses as rental of halls for meetings, compensation of speakers, music, fireworks and other publicity such as literature, cards, advertising in newspapers, rent of campaign headquarters, etc. After election, candidates must file with the Board of Elections statements of how much money they have spent and for what purpose it was spent.

Note: Examine carefully the sample ballots shown on pages — to —.

CHAPTER EIGHTEEN

POLITICAL PARTIES

The Purpose of Political Parties

Whenever the people have a voice in the government, political parties are formed. These organizations are societies of voters who organize to elect to public office men and women who will carry out their wishes. In this way a political party can control the policies of the government. Thus, while one citizen alone has but little voice in the government, he can work for the things in which he believes when joined with others who think as he does.

American Parties

In the United States the two very large parties are the Republican and Democratic. We also have several smaller parties such as the Socialist Party and the Farmer-Labor Party.

How Parties are Organized in Ohio

Each party has a state committee which is made up of members elected at the primaries in each congressional district of the State. Members of the State Committee serve for two years. This committee chooses its chairman and secretary. The State Committee is in charge of the campaign for all state offices.

Each county also has a committee made up of members chosen from each precinct or township in the state. These committeemen are chosen at the primaries in the even numbered years for a term of two years. The county committee is in charge of campaigns for all of the county, township and city offices.

The Citizen and the Party

A good citizen takes an interest in politics. He attends political meetings and reads newspapers. He is willing to hear both sides of public questions. He has opinions of his own on public matters. He is not afraid to express these opinions. He belongs to a party but is not a slave to a party. When he thinks a party is wrong he does not support it. He does not allow a political boss to tell him how to vote. If citizens remain free in this way they can do a great deal to keep the nation free.

Note: See Guitteau's "Government and Politics in the United States," Chapters 26 and 27.

CHAPTER NINETEEN

HOW TO BECOME A CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES

Citizenship of the United States

The laws of the United States provide a way for men and women from other countries to become citizens. The method of becoming a citizen is called naturalization. People here from other countries should become naturalized as soon as possible. There are many advantages in being a citizen. He may claim protection for himself and his property in foreign countries. Men and women twenty-one years of age may vote and hold office only by becoming citizens. Neither a polygamist nor an anarchist can become a citizen.

An ANARCHIST is a person who does not believe in organized government.

A POLYGAMIST is a person who has more than one wife or one husband at the same time.

Steps for Taking Out Citizenship Papers in Cleveland

There are four steps which must be taken by an alien who wishes to become a citizen of the United States:

1. He must file his Declaration of Intention, or "first paper."
2. He must file his Certificate of Arrival.
3. He must file a Petition for Naturalization or "second paper."
4. He must appear before the judge for a final hearing.

1. The Declaration of Intention

The first paper is called the Declaration of Intention because it means that the applicant wishes to become a citizen and is declaring his intention of becoming one.

The Declaration of Intention can be secured by an alien eighteen years of age or older at any time after arrival in this country. No witnesses are needed for the first paper.

An alien does not need to speak English to get the first paper. The first paper costs one dollar.

The first paper may be taken out at the office of the Clerk of Courts. The teacher should provide the class with application blanks.

According to law a first paper is not

2. Certificate of Arrival

All aliens who came to the United States after June 29, 1906, must obtain a Certificate of Arrival before applying for the second paper. This certificate may be secured free of charge from the Bureau of Naturalization, Washington, D. C. Request blanks for this purpose should be furnished by the teacher.

3. Petition for Naturalization

The next step toward naturalization is the filing of a Petition for Naturalization. This is called a petition because it means that the applicant is asking the court to make him a citizen.

The First Examination

Every alien must have resided in the United States at least five years and one year in the state of Ohio before he may file his petition. It must be at least two years after the filing of his Declaration of Intention.

He must appear before the Naturalization Examiner with two witnesses who are citizens of the United States. If the witnesses are naturalized citizens, they should bring their second papers. The witnesses must state that they have known the applicant for the last five years, have seen him often during that time, and that he is of good moral character and otherwise qualified to become a citizen of the United States.

If he has not lived in Ohio long enough to secure witnesses who have known him for five years, he may bring witnesses who have known him for a year or more while he has been living in Ohio. Also he must secure written statements from two witnesses, citizens, living in the states in which he has lived. These written statement blanks can be secured through the Naturalization Examiner. After the witnesses have been examined and have qualified, the candidate then will be asked questions on the government of the United States, the State of Ohio, and the city. He must show that he is able to exercise the duties of a citizen. To pass this examination the applicant must understand English. This book is for the purpose of helping men to prepare for this examination.

If the applicant fails to pass the examination, he must present himself to the Federal Examiner a second time to answer again the questions asked by the Examiner. It is not necessary to take his witnesses on a re-examination.

After the first examination, whether the applicant fails or passes, he should file his petition with the naturalization clerk at either the Common Pleas or the Federal Court. He will be charged a fee of four dollars ($4.00) at this time.

Final Hearing

At a later date, not sooner than ninety days after the filing of the petition, the petitioner will be notified to appear in Court with his two witnesses. He will be examined by the judge and if accepted as a citizen, will be required to take the oath of allegiance. The oath is:

"I hereby declare on oath, that I absolutely and entirely renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state or sovereignty, and particularly to (name of sovereign) (of country), of whom I have heretofore been a subject; that I will support and defend the Constitution and laws of the United States of America, against all enemies, foreign and domestic, and that I will bear faith and allegiance to the same."

He will then be given his final certificate of Naturalization which makes him a citizen of the United States. At the final hearing the alien may change his name, if he can give the Court a good reason for doing so.

If any of the citizenship papers are lost, new ones can be secured by applying at the office of the clerk of the Court in which the papers were filed.

Honorably Discharged Soldiers

An alien, honorably discharged from service in the United States army or navy, may be admitted to citizenship at any time by taking his honorable discharge papers and two witnesses who are able to identify him, to the office of the Federal Examiner. No fee is charged him, no first paper is necessary, nor is he required to wait 90 days before the final hearing as in other cases.

Seamen on the Great Lakes

Seamen on lake or ocean boats flying the American flag may be admitted to citizenship by presenting evidence of three years' continuous service from the Captain or Master, provided he has made out a Declaration of Intention at least two years prior to his petitioning for second papers. A seaman is not required to wait ninety days for his final hearing.

Note: Naturalization blanks and all information concerning naturalization may be secured by writing to W. T. Shockley, Naturalization Examiner, Federal Building, Cleveland.

CHAPTER TWENTY

THE RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES

Rights

Citizens of the United States have many rights which cannot be taken away from them, even by action of the government itself. Most of these rights are protected by provisions of the Federal and state constitutions. The following are the most important of these:

1. **The Right to be Free:** Slavery was forever abolished by the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution, adopted after the Civil War.

2. **The Right to Liberty in Religion:** A man may worship as he wishes, providing his manner of exercising this right is not unlawful.

3. **The Right to Freedom of Speech and of the Press:** This permits citizens to speak and write their opinions. But this does not extend to the telling of untruths about others which will cause injury and it does not extend to telling others to disobey the law.

4. **The Right to Assemble and Petition:** People may meet and discuss their affairs if such meetings are not disturbances of the peace. They may also petition the government and secure a hearing from their public officers.

5. **The Right to Fair Treatment if Accused of Crime:** This includes a speedy and public trial, a judgment by a jury and the right to a Writ of Habeas Corpus. The latter is to prevent the holding of a person without trial.

6. **The Right to Vote and Hold Office:** These are not universal rights like the others named above, but are given to men and women who are citizens of a certain age.

Duties

Many of the above rights were secured by our forefathers only after many sacrifices. They depend even today upon the unselfishness and courage of the majority of citizens. There cannot be rights without duties. If we live under a government which grants us rights, we should give our loyalty and service in return. Only when we have citizens who are willing to do their full duty can our government be strong and enduring. The duties of a citizen cannot be stated in exact terms. A citizen's conscience must after all be the final judge. But a few duties commonly recognized by Americans may be stated as follows:

1. **The Duty of Obeying the Laws:** If a law is bad we have the right to vote for its repeal and to ask our law-makers to do likewise.

But as long as the majority of citizens allow it to remain we must obey it. In obeying a law we are simply obeying the majority of the citizens.

2. **The Duty of Helping to Enforce the Laws:** Every citizen may help the government to enforce the laws. We may help to keep the streets clean before our own residences. We may improve the appearance of our own houses and yards. In many ways the citizen who is willing to lend a helping hand to another is performing the most important of a citizen's duties.

3. **The Duty of Voting Intelligently:** Every citizen who may vote should use this right at every primary and election. He should in addition try to vote intelligently. Instead of being told by someone else how to vote, he should learn for himself. He should attend political meetings, read more than one newspaper and after hearing the arguments of all sides, should vote independently.

Note: The student should examine carefully the Bill of Rights which will be found in the appendix. It is a part of the Constitution of Ohio.

CONSTITUTION

of the

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

PREAMBLE

We the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this CONSTITUTION for the United States of America.

ARTTICLE I — LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

Section 1 — Congress

All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and a House of Representatives.

Section 2 — House of Representatives

1. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states, and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

2. No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty–five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

3. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

4. When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the Executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

5. The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers; and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

Section 3 — Senate

[2]1. [The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.]

2. Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; [1][and if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies].

3. No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

4. The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote, unless they be equally divided.

5. The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President *pro tempore,* in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

6. The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief-Justice shall preside: and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

7. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States: but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment, according to law.

Section 4 — Elections and Sessions

1. The times, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

2. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

Section 5 — Government and Rules

1. Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner, and under such penalties, as each House may provide.

2. Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

3. Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either House on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

4. Neither House, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

Section 6 — Privileges and Restrictions

1. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either House they shall not be questioned in any other place.

2. No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased, during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office.

Section 7 — Process of Law-making

1. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

2. Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approves he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it with his objections to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and, if approved by two-thirds of that House, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

3. Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and, before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

Section 8 — Powers Granted to Congress [3]

The Congress shall have power, —

1. To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

2. To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes;

4. To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States;

5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures;

6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;

7. To establish post-offices and post-roads;

8. To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors and exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;

9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court;

10. To define and pnish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations;

11. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;

12. To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;

13. To provide and maintain a navy;

14. To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;

15. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrection, and repel invasions;

16. To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

17. To exercise exclusive legislation, in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the government of the United States; and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings; — and

18. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

Section 9 — Powers Denied to Congress [4]

1. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

2. The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

3. No bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law shall be passed.

[5]4. No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration herein before directed to be taken.

5. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State.

6. No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to, or from, one State, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

7. No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

8. No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States; and no person holding any office or profit or trust under them shall, without the consent of the

Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title, of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state.

Section 10 — Powers Denied to the States [6]

1. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

2. No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the net produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.

3. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II — EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

Section 1 — The President: Election and Qualifications

1. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice-President, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:—

2. Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of Electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress: but no Senator or Representative, or person holding office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

3. [The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said House shall in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President, the person having the greatest number of votes of the Electors shall be the Vice-President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them by ballot the Vice-President.]

4. Congress may determine the time of choosing the Electors, and the day

on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

5. No person except a natural-born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

6. In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

7. The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

8. Before he enter on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation: — "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

Section 2 — Powers of the President

1. The President shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

2. He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

3. The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

Section 3 — Duties of the President

He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

Section 4 — Removal of Officials

The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III — JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

Section 1 — Courts and Judges

The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

Section 2 — Jurisdiction and Methods

1. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States, between a State and citizens of another State,[8] between citizens of different States, between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grant of different States, and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens, or subjects.

2. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, and those in which a State shall be party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations, as the Congress shall make.

3. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

Section 3 — Treason

1. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

2. The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainded.

ARTICLE IV — STATE RELATIONS

Section 1 — Public Acts

Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

Section 2 — Rights and Restrictions of Individuals

1. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

2. A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

3. No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

Section 3 — New States and National Possession

1. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no New State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned, as well as of the Congress.

2. The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

Section 4 — Protection of States

The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature can not be convened), against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V — AMENDMENT

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress; provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its effual suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI — AUTHORITY OF THE CONSTITUTION

1. All depts contracted and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this Constitution shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution as under the Confederation.

2. This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges

in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

3. The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State Legislatures, and all executives and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII — RATIFICATION

The ratification of the conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

Done in Convention, by the unanimous consent of the States present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the twelfth.

In Witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names.

GO: WASHINGTON.
Presidt. and Deputy from Virginia,
[*and thirty-eight other delegates.*]

ARTICLES

in Addition to, and Amendment of the Constitution of the United States of America

ARTICLE I — PERSONAL FREEDOM[1]

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press, or the right of the people peacably to assemble, and petition the government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II — KEEPING AND BEARING ARMS[1]

A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III — QUARTERING TROOPS[1]

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV — SECURITY OF THE HOME[1]

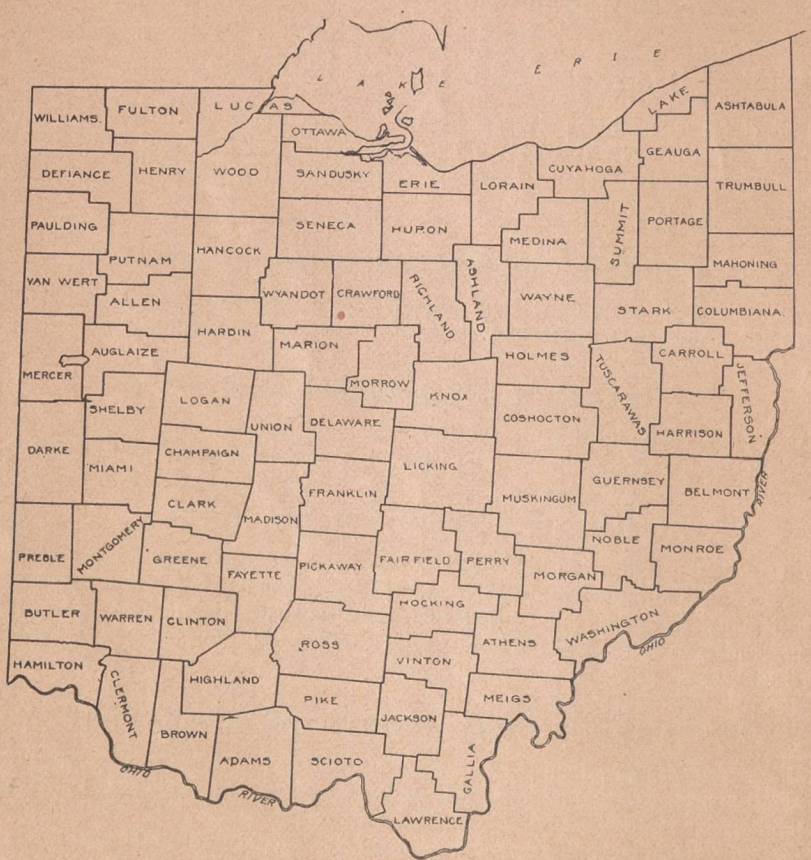
The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE V — SECURITY AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT[1]

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI — RIGHTS OF PERSONS ACCUSED OF CRIME[1]

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.



THE 88 COUNTIES OF OHIO

ARTICLE VII — JURY TRIAL IN CIVIL CASES [8]

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be ohterwise re-examined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII — BAIL AND PUNISHMENT [9]

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ARTICLE IX — UNMENTIONED RIGHTS [1]

The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X — POWERS RESERVED TO THE STATES [1]

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

ARTICLE XI — SUITS AGAINST STATES [10]

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state.

ARTICLE XII — ELECTION OF PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT [11]

The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate; — the President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representativse, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; — the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a Presiednt, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-

thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII — SLAVERY [12]

Section 1 — Prohibition

Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Section 2 — Enforcement

Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XIV — CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS OF CITIZENS [13]

Section 1 — Citizens and Their Rights

All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Section 2 — Apportionment of Representatives

Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of Electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

Section 3 — Loss of Political Privileges

No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or Elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

Section 4 — Public Debt

The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in sup-

pressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States, nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Section 5 — Enforcement

The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

ARTICLE XV — RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE [14]

Section 1 — Negro Suffrage

The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

Section 2 — Enforcement

The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XVI — INCOME TAXES [15]

The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration.

ARTICLE XVII — ELECTION OF SENATORS [16]

1. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislatures.

2. When vacancies happen in the representation of any State in the Senate, the executive authority of such State shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: Provided, that the Legislature of any State may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointment until the people fill the vacancies by election as the Legislature may direct.

3. This amendment shall not be co construed as to affect the election or term of any Senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the Constitution.

ARTICLE XVIII [17]

SECTION 1. After one year from the ratification of this article, the manufacture, sale or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof, for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

SEC. 2. The Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

SEC. 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

ARTICLE XIX [18]

SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

SEC. 2. Congress shall have the power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

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[1] Modified by Amendment XIV, Section 2, and Amendment XVI.
[2] Paragraph 1 and the last part of paragraph 2, in Section 3, have been replaced by Amendment XVII.
[3] Additional powers of Congress are mentioned in *Art. I*, Sect. 2, par. 3; Sect. 4, par. 1; Sect. 6, par. 1; *Art. II*, Sect. 1, pars. 4, 6; *Art. III*, Sect. 2, pars. 2,3; Sect. 3, par. 2; *Art. IV*, Sect. 1; Sect. 3, pars. 1, 2; *Art. V*; *Amendment XIII*, Sect. 2; *Amendment XIV*, Sects. 2, 3, 5; *Amendment XV*, Sect. 2; *Amendment XVI*.
[4] Amendments I to X are also, directly or indirectly, limitations on the powers of Congress.
[5] Modified by Amendment XVI.
[6] Supplemented by Amendments XIV and XV.
[7] Replaced by Amendment XII.
[8] Modified by Amendment XI.
[9] Amendments I to X were proposed by Congress in 1789. After ratification by the states they were proclaimed by the Secretary of State to be in force, 1791.
[10] Proposed, 1794, proclaimed in force, 1798.
[11] Proposed, 1803, proclaimed in force, 1804.
[12] Proposed and proclaimed in force, 1865.
[13] Proposed, 1866, proclaimed in force, 1868.
[14] Proclaimed in force, 1870.
[15] Proclaimed in force, 1913.
[16] Proclaimed in force, 1913.
[17] Proclaimed, 1919.
[18] Proclaimed, 1920.

THE BILL OF RIGHTS

of

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF OHIO

We, the people of the State of Ohio, grateful to Almighty God for our freedom, to secure its blessings and promote our common welfare, do establish this constitution.

ARTICLE I

SECTION 1. All men are, by nature, free and independent, and have certain inalienable rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty, acquiring, possessing, and protecting property, and seeking and obtaining happiness and safety.

SEC. 2. All political power is inherent in the people. Government is instituted for their equal protection and benefit, and they have the right to alter, reform, or abolish the same, whenever they may deem it necessary; and no special privileges or immunities shall ever be granted, that may not be altered, revoked, or repealed by the General Assembly.

SEC. 3. The people have the right to assemble together, in a peaceable manner, to consult for their common good; to instruct their representatives; and to petition the General Assembly for the redress of grievances.

SEC. 4. The people have the right to bear arms for their defense and security; but standing armies, in time of peace, are dangerous to liberty, and shall not be kept up; and the military shall be in strict subordination to the civil power.

SEC. 5. The right of trial by jury shall be inviolate, except that, in civil cases, laws may be passed to authorize the rendering of a verdict by the concurrence of not less than three-fourths of the jury.

SEC. 6. There shall be no slavery in this state, nor involuntary servitude, unless for the punishment of crime.

SEC. 7. All men have a natural and indefeasible right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own conscience. No person shall be compelled to attend, erect, or support any place of worship, or maintain any form of worship, against his consent; and no preference shall be given, by law, to any religious society; nor shall any interference with the rights of conscience be permitted. No religious test shall be required, as a qualification for office, nor shall any person be incompetent to be a witness on account of his religious belief; but nothing herein shall be construed to dispense with oaths and affirmations. Religion, morality, and knowledge, however, being essential to good government, it shall be the duty of the General Assembly to pass suitable laws to protect every religious denomination in the peaceable enjoyment of its own mode of public worship, and to encourage schools, and the means of instruction.

SEC. 8. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety require it.

SEC. 9. All persons shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offenses where the proof is evident, or the presumption great. Excessive bail shall not be required; nor excessive fines imposed; nor cruel and unusual punishment inflicted.

SEC. 10. Except in cases of impeachment, cases arising in the army and navy, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger, and cases involving offenses for which the penalty provided is less than imprisonment in the pententiary, no person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on presentment or indictment of a grand jury; and the number of persons necessary to constitute such grand jury and the number thereof necessary to concur in finding such indictment shall be determined by law. In any trial, in any court, the party accused shall be allowed to appear and defend in person and with counsel; to demand the nature and cause of the accusation against him, and to have a copy thereof; to meet the witness face to face, and to have compulsory process to procure the attendance of witnesses in his behalf, and a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the county in which the offense is alleged to have been committed; but provision may be made by law for the taking of the deposition by the accused or by the state, to be used for or against the accused, of any witness whose attendance can not be had at the trial, always securing to the accused means and the opportunity to be present in persons and with counsel at the taking of such deposition, and to examine the witness face to face as fully and in the same manner as if in court. No person shall be compelled, in any criminal case, to be a witness against himself; but his failure to testify may be considered by the court and jury and may be made the subject of comment by counsel. No person shall be twice put in jeopardy for the same offense. (Adopted Sept. 3, 1912.)

SEC. 11. Every citizen may freely speak, write, and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of the right; and no law shall be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech, or of the press. In all criminal prosecutions for libel the truth may be given in evidence to the jury, and if it shall appear to the jury that the matter charged as libelous is true, and was published with good motives, and for justifiable ends, the party shall be acquitted.

SEC. 12. No person shall be transported out of the state, for any offense committed within the same; and no conviction shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture of estate.

SEC. 13. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, except in the manner prescribed by law.

SEC. 14. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and possessions against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, particularly describing hte place to be searched and the person and things to be seized.

SEC. 15. No person shall be imprisoned for debt in any civil action, on mesne or final process, unless in cases of fraud.

SEC. 16. All courts shall be open, and every person, for an injury done him in his land, goods, person, or reputation, shall remedy by due course of law, and shall have justice administered without denial or delay. Suits may be brought against the state, in such courts and in such manner, as may be provided by law. (Adopted Sept. 3, 1912.)

SEC. 17. No hereditary emoluments, honors, or privileges, shall ever be granted or conferred by this state.

SEC. 18. No power of suspending laws shall ever be exercised, except by the General Assembly.

SEC. 19. Private property shall ever be held inviolate but subservient to the public welfare. When taken in time of war, or other public exigency, impera-

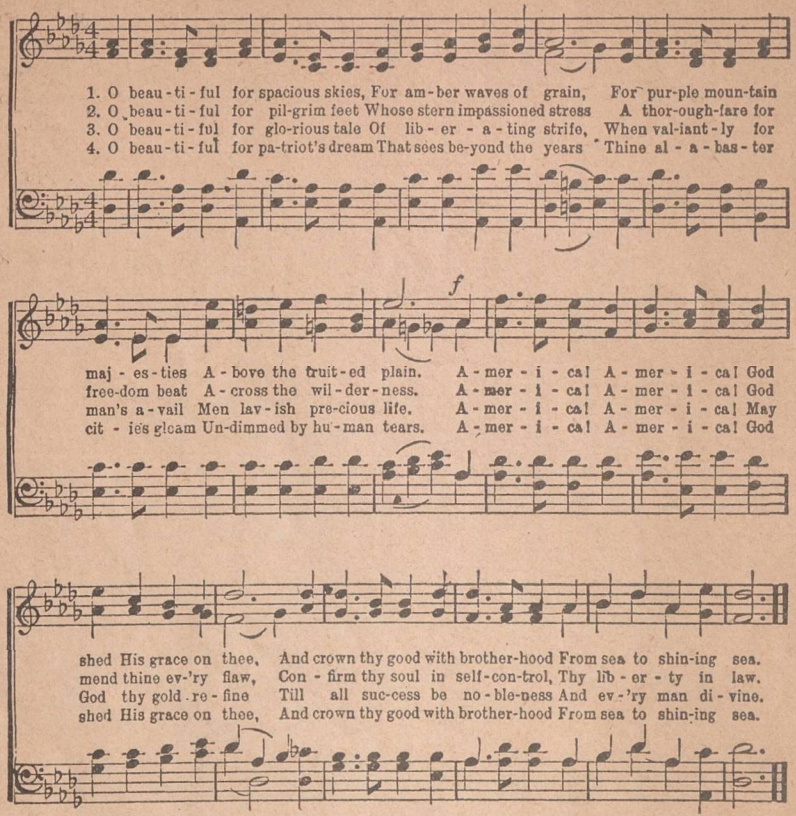
tively required its immediate seizure or for the purpose of making or repairing roads, which shall be open to the public welfare. When taken in time of war, or other public exigency, imperatively requiring its immediate seizure or for the purpose of making or repairing roads, hich shall be open to the public, without charge, a compensation shall be made to the owner, in money, and in all other cases, where private property shall be taken for public use, a compensation therefor shall first be made in money, or first secured by a deposit of money, and such compensation shall be assessed by a jury, without deduction for benefits to any property of the owner.

SEC. 19a. The amount of damages recoverable by civil action in the courts for death caused by the wrongful act, neglect, or default of another, shall not be limited by law. (Adopted Sept. 3, 1912.)

SEC. 20. This enumeration of rights shall not be construed to impair or deny others retained by the people; and all powers, not herein delegated, remain with the people.

America, the Beautiful

Katharine Lee Bates — *Samuel A. Ward*


1. O beau-ti-ful for spacious skies, For am-ber waves of grain, For pur-ple moun-tain
2. O beau-ti-ful for pil-grim feet Whose stern impassioned stress A thor-ough-fare for
3. O beau-ti-ful for glo-rious tale Of lib-er-a-ting strife, When val-iant-ly for
4. O beau-ti-ful for pa-triot's dream That sees be-yond the years Thine al-a-bas-ter
f
maj-es-ties A-bove the fruit-ed plain. A-mer-i-ca! A-mer-i-ca! God
free-dom beat A-cross the wil-der-ness. A-mer-i-ca! A-mer-i-ca! God
man's a-vail Men lav-ish pre-cious life. A-mer-i-ca! A-mer-i-ca! May
cit-ies gleam Un-dimmed by hu-man tears. A-mer-i-ca! A-mer-i-ca! God
shed His grace on thee, And crown thy good with brother-hood From sea to shin-ing sea.
mend thine ev-'ry flaw, Con-firm thy soul in self-con-trol, Thy lib-er-ty in law.
God thy gold-re-fine Till all suc-cess be no-ble-ness And ev-'ry man di-vine.
shed His grace on thee, And crown thy good with brother-hood From sea to shin-ing sea.

Star Spangled Banner

Oh, say, can you see, by the dawn's early light
What so proudly we hailed at the twilight's last gleaming,
Whose broad stripes and bright stars, through the perilous fight,
O'er the ramparts we watched, were so gallantly streaming;
And the rocket's red glare, the bombs bursting in air,
Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there.
Oh, say, does the star spangled banner yet wave
O'er the land of the free—and the home of the brave?
Oh, thus be it ever when freeman shall stand
Between their loved home and wild war's rescued land
Praise the Pow'r that hath made and preserved us a nation.
Then conquer we must, when our cause it is just,
And this be our motto: "In God is our trust!"
And the star spangled banner in triumph shall wave
O'er the land of the free—and the home of the brave.

America

My country, 'tis of thee,
Sweet land of liberty,
Of thee I sing;
Land where my fathers died,
Land of the pilgrims' pride
From every mountain side
Let freedom ring.

Let music swell the breeze,
And ring from all the trees,
Sweet freedom's song;
Let mortal tongues awake,
Let all that breathe partake,
Let rocks their silence break, —
The sound prolong.

Our father's God, to Thee,
Author of liberty,
To Thee I sing;
Long may our land be bright
With freedom's holy light;
Protect us by Thy might,
Great God our King.

IMPORTANT FACTS ABOUT OUR LAWS

I — Relations of Husband and Wife

Duty of husband to support family. The husband must support himself, wife and his minor children. If he cannot do so, the wife must help him as much as she can. It is a crime for a husband to desert or neglect a child under 16 years of age, or a wife who is to become a mother.

Interest in each other's property. Neither husband nor wife can be kept from the home as long as they are living as man and wife and as long as they conduct themselves well. Each holds his or her property separate, subject to a legal dower interest of the other. Husband or wife may contract with each other or any other person the same as if unmarried.

Can not alter their legal relations or duty to support minor children. Husband and wife cannot by any contract avoid supporting their minor children; nor can they change the marriage contract, except by order of court.

Support of wife after separation. Husband is liable for the support of his wife if he leaves her, or if the husband fails to supply his wife with necessaries, any other person may do so and recover pay from the husband.

Alimony. If a husband fails to support his family, his wife may secure an order from court compelling him to pay her money for her support and her minor children.

Common law marriage. Where a man and woman live together as husband and wife, hold themselves out to be such, and at some time agree between themselves to become man and wife, the law considers thm married although no legal ceremony has been performed.

II — Support of Parents

Any adult child having a parent within the state without means and unable because of age or infirmity to be self-supporting, must provide for such parent necessary shelter, food and clothing, and is criminally liable upon failure to do so.

III — Minors

Neglecting, abandoning or torturing children under 16 years. It is a crime punishable by fine and imprisonment to torture, torment, cruelly or unlawfully punish, or negligently deprive a child of necessary food, clothing or shelter.

School Laws. (Requirements the same for boys and girls). Children enter school at 6 years and remain until 16. Children must remain in school between 16 and 18 unless they are granted employment certificates. Where part-time schools are established, children between 16-18 who have employment certificates must attend not less than 4 hours a week or 144 hours a year.

Employment certificates must be secured from the superintendent of schools.

Labor Laws. Minors' wages must be agreed on in advance and it is unlawful to retain wages from minors for breakage or failure to do work properly.

No boy under the age of 15 years or girl under 16 years of age shall be employed in any factory, workshop, business office, mercantile or other establishment either directly or indirectly at any time.

Maximum Hours of Labor. No boy under 16 and no girl under 18 shall be employed in any of the above mentioned places more than 6 days in any one

week or more than 48 hours in any one week, nor more than 8 hours in any one day, nor before the hour of seven o'clock in the morning nor after six o'clock in the evening.

Minors physically unfit for work may be barred from employment if unable to secure board of health certificate.

Minors must not be employed in dangerous or immoral surroundings.

Laws Affecting Morals of Minors. Enticing a minor to gamble, or gambling with him is punishable by fine and imprisonment.

Permitting minors under 18 to play pool or bialliars is punishable by fine.

Inducing illicit intercourse with a female under 18 years of age is punishable by imprisonment.

Selling or giving cigarettes, cigars, or tobaccod to auy minor under 16 years of age is punishable by fine or imprisonment.

Selling or giving to any minor under 14 any gun, rifle, revolver, firmarm, or ammunition, or knowingly permitting a minor to use the same is punishable by fine and imprisonment.

No minor shall enter a saloon or other place where intoxicating liquor is sold or offered for sale unless accompanied by parent or guardian.

Control of Minors by Court. The Juvenile Court has jurisdiction to enforce proper care and protection of minors. The court also has power to take children from parents if not properly cared for, and placethem in suitable homes.

IV — Attachment of Wages

Amount of Attachment. Ten per cent of a married man's wages may be taken to satisfy a bill for necessaries. A bill for necessies include claims for rent, groceries, clothing and medical service. If a debtor is served with a notice called a "Statutory notice," and does not obey the same within three days, or give an order on his employer for 10 per cent of his wages, he is liable to wage attachment in Justice Court or Municipal Court, and in such event in addition to having to pay 10 per cent of his monthly earnings, he is liable for court costs in the sum of $2.50.

A single man has NO property or wages which can be held from collection of a court judgment. The same applies to an unmarried woman with the exception of about $100 worth of clothing, with a few other unimportant articles.

V — Intoxicating Liquors

No intoxicating liquors may be manufactured, sold or offered for sale.

VI — Landlord and Tenant

Written Notice. In order to regain possession of his premises the landlord must, at least 3 days before commencing an action in court to put the tenant out, serve the tenant with a written notice to leave the premises.

Suit in Municipal or Justice Court. If the tenant does not obey this notice the landlord must then file a complaint in court. The case cannot be heard till at least 3 days after filing. Thus the tenant has at least 6 days to quit the premises.

Tenant from Month to Month. If a tenant paying rent by the month having no written or oral lease for a definite period holds over after the month, he cannot stay in for the whole of that month, unless the landlord by some act, such as acceptance of rent, has consented thereto.

VII — Mother's Pension

The Law. The Juvenile Court may upon proper application make an allowance for the partial support of women whose husbands are dead or become disabled for work by means of physical or mental infirmity, or whose husbands are prisoners, or whose husbands have deserted, and such desertion has continued for a period of three years, when such women are poor and are the mothers of children not entitled to receive an age or schooling certificate, and such mothers and children have been legal residents in any county of the state for two years.

VIII — Workingmen's Compensation

Compensation from the State to Injured Employes. A state commission has been created by law which collects funds from employers. The commission holds these funds in trust to be paid to employees who are injured while at work. There are definite fixed rates of compensation for the various classes of injuries. Application for this compensation must be made to the State Commission within three months (in cases resulting fatally, six months) after the injury through its local representative. In certain cases the workingman may choose whether he will sue the employer or accept the State award. Choice of either bars his right to the other.

The injured workman receives two-thirds of his average weekly wage, not to exceed $15 per week, during the time he is unable to work. No insurance is paid for the first week he is disabled.

IX — Chattel and Salary Loans

State License. No person or company shall engage in business of making chattel or salary loans unless it has first secured a State License.

Legal Rate of Interest. The law permits a charge of three per cent (3%) of $50.00 or less, if made for four months or more; an inspection fee of $1 may be collected when the loan is made. No charge shall be made except that of 3% as before stated and the inspection fee.

The Borrower. The Borrower must be furnished a card bearing name of the borrower, name of person or company making the loan, amount of loan, amount of interest charged, expense exclusive of interest, time for which charge was made, date when loan was made, and date when payable.

X — Carrying Concealed Weapons

The Law. Whoever carries a pistol, bowie-knife, dirk or other dangerous weapon concealed on or about his person shall be fined not more than two hundred dollars, or imprisoned not more than thirty days.

[Sample Naturalization Form]

FACTS FOR DECLARATION OF INTENTION

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
NATURALIZATION SERVICE

NOTE. — A copy of this form will be furnished by the clerk of the court, the Chief Naturalization Examiner, or the public-school teacher to each applicant for a declaration of intention, so that he can at his leisure fill in the answers to the questions. After being filled out the form is to be returned to the clerk, to be used by him in properly filling out the declaration. If the applicant landed on or after June 29, 1906, his declaration should not be filed until the name of the vessel is definitely given (or the name of the railroad and border port in the United States through which the alien entered), as well as the date of arrival.

TO THE APPLICANT. — The fee of one dollar required by law for the declaration, must be paid to the clerk of the court before he commences to fill out the declaration of intention. No fee is chargeable for this blank, and none should be paid for assistance in filling it out, as the Naturalization Examiner or the public-school teacher will help you free of charge.

My name is..... *Age:*.....*years.*
(Alien should state here his true, original, and correct name in full.) (Give age last birthday.)

Also known as.....
(If alien has used any other name in this country, that name should be shown on line immediately above.)

Occupation: .....

Color: ..... *Complexion:* .....

Height:.....*feet*.....*inches.* *Weight:*.....*pounds.*

Color of hair:..... *Color of eyes:*.....

Other visible distinctive marks:.....
(If no visible distinctive marks, so state.)

Where born:.....
(City or town.) (Country.)

Date of birth:....., ..., ...
(Month.) (Day.) (Year.)

Present residence:....., ..., ...
(Number and street.) (City or town.) (State, Territ'y, or Dist.)

Emigrated from:....., ...
(Place where alien got on ship or train to come to U. S.) (Country.)

Name of vessel:.....
(If the alien arrived otherwise than by vessel, the character of conveyance or name of transportation company should be given.)

Last place of foreign residence:....., ...
(City or town.) (Country.)

**I am.....married; the name of my wife is.....; she was*

**born at.....; and now resides at.....*

I am now a subject of and intend to renounce allegiance to.....

.....
(Write name and title of sovereign and country of which now a subject; or if a Republic, write name of Republic only.)

Port of arrival:....., ...
(City or town.) (State or Territory.)

Date of arrival in United States:....., ..., ...
(Month.) (Day.) (Year.)

* NOTE TO CLERK OF COURT. — The two lines indicated by the * contain information which is provided for by blanks on the latest declaration of intention form; until such time as you may be supplied with forms containing these blank spaces the information called for herein should be inserted immediately ABOVE the twelfth line, which begins "It is my bona fide intention," etc., as requested in circular letter of January 5, 1916.

[Sample Naturalization Form]

REQUEST FOR CERTIFICATE OF ARRIVAL

FOR USE OF ALIENS ARRIVING AFTER JUNE 29, 1906

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
NATURALIZATION SERVICE

Notice to the Clerk of the Court:

This form is to be used only where an alien arrived in this country after June 29, 1906.

When an alien desires to petition for naturalization, this form should be given to him before he is permitted to file his petition, and the execution of the petition for naturalization should not be commenced until the certificate of arrival is received by the clerk of the court. The alien should be directed to complete the letter below and carefully fill in all the blanks in this form, as the information is necessary to obtain the certificate of arrival, and will aid the clerk of the court in filing the petition for naturalization. The alien should then mail this form to the Commissioner of Naturalization, Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.

That official will at once take steps to obtain and forward to the clerk of court the certificate of arrival required by section 4 of the act of June 29, 1906, to be attached to and made a part of the petition at the time of its filing. The statement of facts will also be forwarded to the clerk of the court. Notice will also be given to the alien that the certificate has been sent to the clerk of the court named by him.

COMMISSIONER OF NATURALIZATION,
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIR: I came to this country after June 29, 1906. Please obtain a certificate showing my arrival in the United States and forward it to the clerk of the.....

.....

(Give on these two lines title of court, and city or town, and county

.....

and State where court is located in which the petition will be filed.)

for filing as the law requires, with the petition for naturalization which I intend to file in that court.

In the accompanying statement I have given the date I landed and the place of my arrival and shown the facts which will go in my portion for naturalization when it is filed.

Respectfully,

.....

(Give name in full.)

.....

(Give name in full.)

ONLY ALIENS WHO ENTERED THE UNITED STATES THROUGH CANADA OR MEXICO SHOULD ANSWER THE QUESTIONS ON THIS PAGE, AND THEY SHOULD BE ANSWERED IN ADDITION TO THE OTHER QQUESTIONS ON THE REMAINING PAGES.

Refer to your passport, ship's card, and baggage labels, if you have any, to help you answer these questions. Mail your passport or ship's card to the Bureau of Naturalization with this form and it will be returned after it has been examined.

1. My full name as given at time of sailing from Europe was.....

.....

2. My age as given at time of sailing from Europe was.....

3. I sailed on the vessel.....

(Give name. If you can not remember name of vessel, give the line.)

4. The following are the names of the members of my family who came with me and other passengers on the vessel on which I sailed.....

.....

.....

.....

5. I arrived at seaport of....., in Canada, Mexico,

on....., ..., ...
(Month.) (Day.) (Year.)

Canada

6. My destination in Mexico was.....
(If alien informed immigration authorities at port of embarkation and at port of arrival in Canada or Mexico that he had no intention of remaining in that country, please so state.)

7. I was going to join.....
(Here give name of person and address.)

.....

8. I was.....examined for admission into the United States at.....
(If not examined, write "not" in blank space.)

.....
(If you were examined on a train, state this fact also.)

9. My full name as given when examined for admission into the United States was .....

.....

10. I entered the United States on....., ..., ...,
(Month.) (Day.) (Year.)

at .....
(Give name of place at border of the United States.)

[Sample Naturalization Form]

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
NATURALIZATION SERVICE

FACTS FOR PETITION FOR NATURALIZATION

My name is.....
(Alien should state here his true, original, and correct name in full.)

Also known as.....
(If alien has used any other name in this country, that name should be shown on line immediately above.)

1. My place of residence is.....
(Number and name of street.) (City or town.)
....., ...
(County.) (State, Territory, or District.)

2. My present occupation is.....

3. I was born on the.....day of....., 18...., at.....
(City or town.)
....., and my last foreign residence was
(Country.)
....., ...
(City or town.) (Country.)

4. I emigrated to the United States from.....
(Place where alien got on ship or train to come to the United States.)
....., on or about the.....day of....., 19....,
(Country.)
and arrived at the port of....., ..., on the.....
(Port of arrival.) (State.
day of....., 19...., on the vessel....., of the.....Line,
by first cabin....., second cabin....., steerage.....
.....
(If the alien arrived otherwise than by vessel, the character of conveyance or name of transportation company should be given.)
at which time my height was.....feet.....inches; complexion,.....;
color of hair,.....; color of eyes,.....; occupation,.....;
destined to....., ...,
(City or town.) (State.)
and accompanied by.....; destined to.....
(Person or persons to whom destined.)
.....
(If the alien came under some other name than his own name, the name used on the steamship must be given here, or the record of arrival can not be found.)
.....
(If the alien arrived as a stowaway or deserting seaman, or in any other manner than as a passenger, please so state.)

5. I declared my intention to become a citizen of the United States on the
.....day of.....19...., at.....,
(Location of court.)
in the.....Court of.....

6. I am.....married. My wife's name is.....
(Petitioner, if a widower, should give the name of his wife when living, and state place of her birth, and fact of her death; if not married, he should enter "not" in first sentence.)
She was born on the.....day of....., 1.....,
at ....., ...,
(Country.) (Country.)
and now resides at.....,
(Number and street.)
....., ... I have.....children, and
(City or town.) (State or country.)

the name , date and place of birth, and place of residence of each of said children is as follows:

....., born.....day of....., 1....., at.....; resides at.....
....., born.....day of....., 1....., at.....; resides at.....
....., born.....day of....., 1....., at.....; resides at.....
....., born.....day of....., 1....., at.....; resides at.....
....., born.....day of....., 1....., at.....; resides at.....
....., born.....day of....., 1....., at.....; resides at.....
....., born.....day of....., 1....., at.....; resides at.....

7. I now owe allegiance to.....
(Name of sovereign and country of which alien is now a subject.)

8. I am able to speak the English language.

9. I have resided continuously in the United States since the.....day of ....., 19...., and in the

{Territory / State / District} of.....

since the.....day of....., 19.....

10. I have.....heretofore made petition for United States citizenship.
(If petitioner has heretofore made application for citizenship, the facts required should be fully stated in the following blanks:)

I previously petitioned for citizenship to the.....Court, at

....., ...
(City or town.) (State, Territory, or District.)

on the.....day of....., 1....., which was denied for the following reason: .....

The cause of such denial has since been cured or removed.

Give names, occupations, and residence addresses of two witnesses, citizens of the United States, who have known you for at least five years, last past, as a resident of the State in which petition is made, who will make affidavit that you are of good moral character, that you are qualified in every way to be admitted a citizen of the United States, and who will appear with you before the clerk when petition is filed and also be present at the hearing of the petition by the court.

If you have resided in the State in which petition is made for at least one year, last past, but less than five years, the two witnesses must verify the entire period of residence within said State, and the remaining portion of the five years' residence *in some other State* must be shown at the hearing by the testimony of the same or other witnesses appearing in person, or by depositions taken under section 10 of the naturalization act of June 29, 1906. The required form for notice to take depositions may be obtained from the clerk of court when petition is filed.

....., ..., ...
(Name.) (Occupation.) (Residence address.)

....., ..., ...
(Name.) (Occupation.) (Residence address.)

Names of witnesses who will be substituted by me if those appearing with me at the time of filing my petition for naturalization are unable to appear at the time of the hearing—

....., ..., ...
(Name.) (Occupation.) (Residence address.)

....., ..., ...
(Name.) (Occupation.) (Residence address.)

[Sample Naturalization Form]

Form 2214
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Naturalization Service

NOTE — For Use of Aliens Who Arrived BEFORE June 29, 1906

FACTS FOR PETITION FOR NATURALIZATION

Clerk of court and applicant should read these instructions carefully.

Clerks of courts should refuse to execute petitions for aliens who arrive in the United States *after* June 29, 1906, until certificate of arrival is furnished the clerk by the Bureau of Naturalization, after request of the alien on Form 2226. (See rule 5 of the Regulations.)

A copy of this form (2214) should be furnished by the clerk of court to each applicant for a petition for naturalization who arrived in this country *on or before* June 29, 1906, so that he can at his leisure fill in the answers to the questions.

The clerk of the court must collect the fee of $4 before he commences to fill out the petition.

No fee is chargeable for this blank or for the execution thereof by the clerk or deputy clerk.

After being filled out, this form is to be taken by the applicant to the clerk, to be used by him in properly filling out the petition.

Witnesses must be citizens of the United States. If any witness is a naturalized citizen, he must take his certification of citizenship, or so-called second paper, to the court when the petition is filed, and also when it is heard by the court.

My name is.....
(Alien should state here his true, original, and correct name in full.)

Also known as.....
(If alien has used any other name in this country, that name should be shown on line immediately above.)

State any change you want made in your name.....

1. My place of residence is.....
(Number and name of street.) (City or town.)
....., ...
(County.) (State, Territory, or District.)

2. My present occupation is.....

3. I was born on the.....day of....., 18...., at.....
(City or town.)
.....
(Country.)

4. I emigrated to the United States from.....
(Place where alien got on ship or train to come to the United States.)
....., on or about the.....day of....., 19....,
(Country.)
and arrived in the United States at the port of.....,
(Port of arrival.)
....., on the.....day of....., 1.....,
(State.)
on the vessel.....
.....
(If the alien arrived otherwise than by vessel, the character of conveyance or name of transportation company should be given.)

5. I declared my intention (No.....) to become a citizen of the United States on the.....day of....., 19....,
at....., *in the*.....Court of.... ....
(Location of court.)

6. I am.....married. My wife's name is.....
(Petitioner, if a widower, should give the name of his wife when living, and state place of her birth, and fact of her death; if not married, he should enter "not" in first sentence.)

She was born on the.....day of....., 1....., at ....., ..., (Country.) (Country.) and now resides at....., (Number and street.) ....., ... I have.....children, and (City or town.) (State or country.) the name , date and place of birth, and place of residence of each of said children is as follows:

....., born.....day of....., 1....., at.....; resides at.....
....., born.....day of....., 1....., at.....; resides at.....
....., born.....day of....., 1....., at.....; resides at.....
....., born.....day of....., 1....., at.....; resides at.....
....., born.....day of....., 1....., at.....; resides at.....
....., born.....day of....., 1....., at.....; resides at.....
....., born.....day of....., 1....., at.....; resides at.....
....., born.....day of....., 1....., at.....; resides at.....

7. I now owe allegiance to.....
(Name of sovereign and country of which alien is now a subject.)

8. I am able to speak the English language.

9. I have resided continuously in the United States since the.....day of ....., 19...., and in the { Territory / State / District } of.....
since the.....day of....., 19.....

10. I have.....heretofore made petition for United States citizenship.
(If petitioner has heretofore made application for citizenship, the facts required should be fully stated in the following blanks:)
I previously petitioned for citizenship to the.....Court, at ....., ... (City or town.) (State, Territory, or District.) on the.....day of....., 1....., which was denied for the following reason: .....
.....
The cause of such denial has since been cured or removed.

Give names, occupations, and residence addresses of two witnesses, citizens of the United States, who have known you for at least five years, last past, as a resident of the State in which petition is made, who will make affidavit that you are of good moral character, that you are qualified in every way to be admitted a citizen of the United States, and who will appear with you before the clerk when petition is filed and also be present at the hearing of the petition by the court.

If you have resided in the State in which petition is made for at least one year, last past, but less than five years, the two witnesses must verify the entire period of residence within said State, and the remaining portion of the five years' residence *in some other State* must be shown at the hearing by the testimony of the same or other witnesses appearing in person, or by depositions taken under section 10 of the naturalization act of June 29, 1906. The required form for notice to take depositions may be obtained from the clerk of court when petition is filed.

....., ..., ...
(Name.) (Occupation.) (Residence address.)
....., ..., ...
(Name.) (Occupation.) (Residence address.)

Names of witnesses who will be substituted by me if those appearing with me at the time of filing my petition for naturalization are unable to appear at the time of the hearing —

....., ..., ...
(Name.) (Occupation.) (Residence address.)
....., ..., ...
(Name.) (Occupation.) (Residence address.)

Each of the above-named witnesses has known me in the United States since at least....., ..., and in the State of.....
(Month.) (Year.)

Since at least....., ... I herewith present my Declaration of Intention to become a citizen of the United States.
(Month.) (Year.)

SAMPLE BALLOT FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT

Ddemocratic Ticket

For President,
JAMES M. COX
For Vice President,
FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

For Electors of President and Vice President, OSCAR E. BRADFUTE
JAMES F. MALLEY
ALFRED M. COHEN
CHARLES A. AULL
CHARLES D. FADLER
D. FINLEY MILLS
B. A. UNVERFERTH
ROY H. BUNN
WM. T. HAVILAND
LEWIS H. BATTEFELD
CHARLES H. GRAVES
OSCAR McLAUGHLIN
JOHN A. MAYER
GUY WINEGARNER
LEWIS F. WHITE
WILLIAM F. STECK
EDWARD J. MILDREN
MARION O. SHERER
FRENCH W. SEVERNS
SAMUEL J. McCUNE
JOHN J. BOYLE
JOSEPH S. BACKOWSKI
PATRICK J. McGINTY
ARCHIE KENNEL

Republican Ticket

For President,
WARREN G. HARDING
For Vice President,
CALVIN COOLIDGE

For Electors of President and Vice President, WM. H. BOYD
L. J. TABER
GEORGE PUCHTA
W. J. HOWARD
DWIGHT E. SMITH
GEORGE W. PORTER
A. B. OSBORN
W. L. REMLEY
I. N. ZEARING
RALPH O. PERROTT
J. G. STEINKAMP
J. B. LINDSAY
BARTON WALTERS
L. W. BUCKMASTER
CHARLES THOMPSON
W. B. BALDWIN
F. M. MARTIN
C. R. WHITE
C. R. FREDRICKSON
W. W. COWAN
C. L. SHAYLOR
I. E. ARCHER
A. B. SPROSTY
THEODORE MYLER

Socialist Ticket

For President,
EUGENE V. DEBS
For Vice President,
SEYMOUR STEDMAN,

For Electors of President and Vice President, E. B. EUBANKS
ERNEST GERLACH
MAX SANDIN
JULIUS SCHULTZ, JR.
CHAS. A. McCLELLAN
LOUIS P. WELFERS
SIDNEY YELLEN
JACOB BRAND
HENRY KUHLMAN
S. WEISSBERG
GEORGE MEYER
H. SHAPIRO
AUGUST MALMS
C. R. STONE
HENRY FREY
OSCAR K. EDELMAN
WILLARD BARRINGER
DAN P. FARRELL
EDWIN L. RODGERS
ELMER G. HAGER
ARTHUR SAPP
JOHN P. BAKER
FRED W. KUNTZ
ELMER A. BLOCHER

Single Tax Ticket

For President,
R. C. MACAULEY
For Vice President,
R. C. BARNUM

For Electors of President and Vice President, F. E. BARNUM
THOS. TAYLOR
JOHN E. JENNINGS
EVAN J. EDWARDS
W. F. HAMMOND
ARTHUR J. MORCOMB
W. E. TUTTLE
JOHN McCAUGHTRY
W. J. WILLIAMS
ALBERT DAVIS
JOHN McGOVERN
JOHN KELLY
S. G. FOOTE
E. LEE YOUNG
M. T. FOOTE
M. C. FISHER
O. C. BUDDE
JAS. D. McDOUGALL
A. R. NELSON
A. M. FINNIE
ANDREW RUSSELL
JAMES H. McCORMICK
MORGAN DAVIS

SAMPLE BALLOT FOR STATE AND COUNTY OFFICERS

FOR A STRAIGHT TICKET MARK WITHIN THIS CIRCLE

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Governor
VIC DONAHEY

For Lieutenant Governor
HOWELL WRIGHT

For Secretary of State
WILLIAM D. FULTON

For Auditor of State
DANIEL E. BUTLER

For Treasurer of State
CHARLES B. ORWIG

For Attorney General
JOSEPH McGHEE

For United States Senator
W. A. JULIAN

For Representative to Congress—20th District
CHARLES A. MOONEY

For State Senator
(Vote for not more than Four)
WM. AGNEW
TOM M. NORRIS
JAS. A. REYNOLDS
JOHN C. SMITH

For Representative to General Assembly
(Vote for not more than Fourteen)
OTTO J. BARTUNEK
NORMAN R. BLISS
W. J. BURNS
PATRICK J. DALEY
JAMES D. FILBIN
GEO. F. GREVE
JAMES P. MANGAN
GEO. J. W. MATHEWS
E. A. MEYERS
JOHN T. MOORE
W. A. NASH
M. J. WALSH
CARL V. WEYGANDT
CHAS. J. WOLFRAM

For Clerk of the Common Pleas Court
EDMUND B. HASENRODT

For Sheriff
JOSEPH T. BALL

For County Commissioner
(Vote for not more than Three)
TOM REYNOLDS
WM. STOLTE
JOHN M. SULZMANN

For County Treasurer
E. J. HANRATTY

For County Recorder
HOSEA PAUL

For County Surveyor
W. A. STINCHCOMB

For Prosecuting Attorney
E. J. HOPPLE

For Coroner
W. J. ZOUL

FOR A STRAIGHT TICKET MARK WITHIN THIS CIRCLE

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For Governor
HARRY L. DAVIS

For Lieutenant Governor
CLARENCE J. BROWN

For Secretary of State
HARVEY C. SMITH

For Auditor of State
JOSEPH T. TRACY

For Treasurer of State
RUDOLPH W. ARCHER

For Attorney General
JOHN G. PRICE

For United States Senator
FRANK B. WILLIS

For Representative to Congress—20th District
MINER G. NORTON

For State Senator
(Vote for not more than Four)
GEORGE H. BENDER
ARTHUR H. DAY
WILLIAM R. GREEN
JOSEPH J. ROWE

For Representative to General Assembly
(Vote for not more than Fourteen)
HENRY C. BECK
CHARLES BRENNER
WALTER C. COLE
A. S. COOLEY
HARRY E. DAVIS
R. F. EDWARDS
OWEN N. EVANS
JOHN G. FISCHER
GEORGE W. GREENE
RICHARD R. HAWKINS
L. L. MARSHALL
ALBERT W. SNOW
M. J. WALTHER
S. E. WOODS

For Clerk of the Common Pleas Court
GEORGE WALLACE

For Sheriff
C. B. STANNARD

For County Commissioner
(Vote for not more than Three)
ALVA R. DITTRICK
FRED KOHLER
JERRY R. ZMUNT

For County Treasurer
RALPH C. McBRIDE

For County Recorder
LYMAN O. NEWELL

For County Surveyor
FRANK R. LANDER

For Prosecuting Attorney
EDWARD C. STANTON

For Coroner
A. P. HAMMOND

FOR A STRAIGHT TICKET MARK WITHIN THIS CIRCLE

SOCIALIST TICKET.

For Governor
FRANK B. HAMILTON

For Lieutenant Governor
O. G. VAN SCHOYCK

For Secretary of State
GEORGE MARKERT

For Auditor of State
LOUIS H. NEFF

For Treasurer of State
MAX GOODMAN

For Attorney General
JOSEPH W. SHARTS

For United States Senator

FOR A STRAIGHT TICKET MARK WITHIN THIS CIRCLE

SINGLE TAX TICKET

For Governor
EARL H. FOOTE

For Lieutenant Governor
W. O. BLASE

For Secretary of State
JASPER SHUMAN

For Auditor of State
L. R. TRIPP

For Treasurer of State
ADAM LEHR

For Attorney General
GEORGE EDWARDS

For United States Senator
HENRY B. STRONG

FOR A STRAIGHT TICKET MARK WITHIN THIS CIRCLE

FARMER-LABOR TICKET

For Representative to Congress—20th District
NICHOLAS P. GEIGER

For State Senator
(Vote for not more than Four)
ISSAC COLIN
ELIZABETH GEIGER
THOMAS G. ROGERS
RUDDY WIEGAND

For Representative to General Assembly
(Vote for not more than Fourteen)
RALPH R. BURKHOLDER
WALTER DAVISON
LOUIS FAULHABER
ALBERT R. GRIFFITH
GARFIELD HILGARDNER
THEODORE KAEHLER
WALTER KATELY
LOUIS MAUERER
IRA MISENER
OTTO SCHNEIDER
HARRY STIER
MICHAEL TISHLER
WILLIAM A. VAUGHN
WILLIAM D. WOOSTER

For Clerk of the Common Pleas Court
WILLIAM GILTNER

For Sheriff
MURRAY YOUTZ

For County Commissioner
(Vote for not more than Three)
AUGUST BOEST
EDWARD KARBON
CHARLOTTE SMITH

For County Treasurer
JOHN JAY PHARE

For County Recorder
HENRY RICHTER

For Coroner
MAX CAMIN

SAMPLE BALLOT FOR JUDGES

JUDICIAL TICKET

Make a (X) in the Square to the Left of the Name of the Candidate to be voted for.

Chief Justice of Supreme Court
(Vote for one)

JOS. W. GOTTLIEB

C. T. MARSHALL

HUGH L. NICHOLS

Judge of Supreme Court
Long Term
(Vote for Two)

THOMAS A. JONES

GEORGE W. MANNIX, Jr.

EDWARD S. MATTHIAS

DAN B. CULL

FRANK R. FIELD

G. D. HERSEY

Judge of Supreme Court
Short Term
(Vote for one)

COLEMAN AVERY

GEORGE COOK

BENSON W. HOUGH

For Judge of the Court of Appeals—Six Year Term
(Vote for one)

ALVAN F. INGERSOLL

THOMAS S. DUNLAP

For Judge of the Court of Common Pleas—Term Ending December 31, 1920
(Vote for one)

H. G. SCHAIBLY

FRANK S. DAY

For Judge of the Court of Common Pleas—Term Ending December 31, 1922
(Vote for one)

MAURICE BERNON

For Judge of the Court of Common Pleas—Term Beginning January 1, 1921
(Vote for four)

HENRY I. EMERSON

WILLIAM GORDON

THOMAS M. KENNEDY

MANUEL LEVINE

W. B. NEFF

MORTIMER L. STEUER

JAMES F. WILSON

GEORGE S. ADDAMS

FLORENCE E. ALLEN

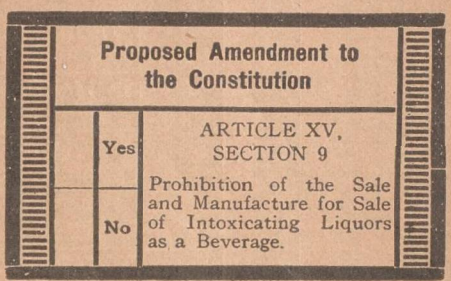
WM. B. BEEBE

For Judge of the Probate Court
(Vote for one)

ALEXANDER HADDEN

VOTING ON OTHER QUESTIONS

This sample ballot shows how a proposed amendment to the state constitution appears:



Proposed Amendment to the Constitution

	Yes	ARTICLE XV, SECTION 9
	No	Prohibition of the Sale and Manufacture for Sale of Intoxicating Liquors as a Beverage.

ADDRESS DELIVERED BY PRESIDENT LINCOLN IN 1863 IN HONOR OF SOLDIERS WHO FOUGHT AT GETTYSBURG

Fourscore and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting-place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

But, in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate — we cannot consecrate — we cannot hallow — this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be dedicated to the great task remaining before us — that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom; and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

The Ohio State University
3 2435 00319 6854
JK2770 3 001
FUNDAMENTAL FACTS FOR NEW CITIZENS

America! America!
God shed His grace on thee,
And crown thy good with brotherhood
From sea to shining sea!

— KATHERINE LEE BATES.

God hath made of one blood all nations of men to dwell on the face of the earth.